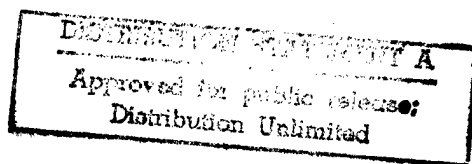


JPRS 84083

10 August 1983



USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1443

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CONTENTS

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

- Grishkyavichus on Intensifying Party Education Work
(SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 1 Jul 83) 1
- Plenum Information Report
Grishkyavichus Speech at Plenum

INTERNATIONAL

- Economic Problems Facing Nigeria, Soviet Aid Projects Described
(G. Kuznetsov; ZA RUBEZHOM No 22, 27 May-2 Jun 83)..... 15
- U.S. Policy on Mexico, Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Central
America Viewed
(Iosif Grigulevich, Vladimir Vesenskiy; LITERATURNAYA
GAZETA, No 20, 18 May 83) 21
- Indian Weekly Alleges U.S. Plans To Station Pakistani Troops
in Mideast
(IZVESTIYA, 5 Jul 83) 27
- History, Activities of USSR-DPRK Friendship Society Surveyed
(Moscow in Korean to Korea, 11 Jul 83)..... 28
- Volgograd Workers Aided Construction of DPRK Iron Mill
(Moscow in Korean to Korea, 14 Jul 83)..... 32
- World Peace Assembly To Be Held in Vienna November 1983
(L. Stepanov; APN DAILY REVIEW, 12 Jul 83) 34

NATIONAL

- PRAVDA Editorial on Task of Social Sciences
(Editorial; PRAVDA, 25 Jun 83) 36

Soviet Working Class Attitudes Toward Social Activities Surveyed (N. N. Burtyleva, E. V. Viktorov; RABOCHIY KLAS I SOVREMENNY MIR, No 2, Mar-Apr 83)	39
'Imported' Religious Cult Seen as 'Intelligence Operation' (V. Kassis, L. Kolosov; IZVESTIYA, 7 Jul 83)	52
REGIONAL	
Shevardnadze Makes Report at Georgian CP Plenum (Moscow Domestic Service, 8 Jul 83)	53
Kazakh State, Party Officials Discuss Atheistic Education (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 29 May 83)	54
Activities of Ashkhabad Labor Exchange Described (V. Orlov; TURKMENSAKAYA ISKRA, 23 Mar 83)	56
Newspaper Attacks 'Holy Martyr' of Uniate Church (O. Vovk; SIL'S'KI VISTI, 24 Jun 83)	60
Dushanbe Urban Problems Associated With Population Growth (Moscow Domestic Television Service, 24 Jun 83)	64

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

GRISHKYAVICHUS ON INTENSIFYING PARTY EDUCATION WORK

Plenum Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] On 30 June the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania was held in Vilnius.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming from the Decree of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Speech About it by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov." First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus presented a report on this question.

In the discussions on the report, the following spoke: V.V. Sakalauskas--the first secretary of Vilnius Gorkom of the Communist Party of Lithuania, Yu.Yu. Iotsyus--first secretary of Shakyayskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Lithuania, I.L. Belinis--minister of culture of Lithuanian SSR, G.P. Zevako--brigade leader of painters of Klaypeda Construction Trust, V.P. Sinitskas--the first secretary of Kapsukas Gorkom of the Communist Party of Lithuania, G.K. Zabulis--minister of higher and secondary specialized education of Lithuanian SSR, S.P. Arnastauskayte--brigade leader of field-crop brigade of Rausve Kolkhoz of Vilkavishskiy Rayon, P.V. Ignotas--the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee of Lithuania, I.I. Yanuytis--chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, V.F. Asachev--the first secretary of Rokishskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Lithuania, V.A. Laurushas--board chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Composers' Union, I.V. Chepulis--the first secretary of Pakruoyskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

Comrade V.F. Shauro, chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work.

An appropriate decree was adopted on the discussed question.

With this, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania completed its work.

Grishkyavichus Speech at Plenum

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Report of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus at the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Communists, all workers of Soviet Lithuania, like the whole party and all the Soviet people, have followed with tremendous attention events in the life of the party and the Soviet state--the work of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The decisions and documents of the plenum and the session and the election of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet everywhere received unanimous support and full approval.

The purposeful, energetic and resourceful work of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in the position of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, his practical and human qualities, experience and political wisdom have won for him the universal respect, confidence and sympathy of the party and the people. We all see in his person an outstanding leader of the Leninist type.

The workers of Lithuania, like all the Soviet people, unanimously approve and fully support the Leninist internal and external policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state aimed at comprehensive improvement of developed socialism and at the systematic and undeviating struggle for peace.

Proceeding from the fact that the forming of the new man is not only the most important aim but also an indispensable condition of the building of communism, the plenum discussed the report of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko "Pertinent Questions of Ideological and Mass Political Work of the Party" and adopted a corresponding decree. In it the CPSU Central Committee unanimously approved the program theses and conclusions contained in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the plenum. This speech and other documents of the Central Committee plenum constitute a major contribution to the elaboration of the theory of developed socialism and provide ideological cadres and all our party with a well-balanced program of struggle for the solution of such current and long-term ideological and social-economic tasks.

Life itself advances the requirement to raise our ideological, educational and propaganda work to the level of those big and difficult tasks which are being resolved in the process of improvement of developed socialism. The plenum favorably rated the work on improving education and propaganda by party organizations in conformity with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decree of the Central Committee of 26 April 1979. At the same time, it emphasized with all decisiveness that the further improvement of ideological work and boosting of its effectiveness is one of the party's most important tasks.

The republic's party organization, in implementing the historic plans of the party and the directives of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, has always given the most intent and foremost consideration to the improvement of ideological and ideo-educational work. In the period since 1979, plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania examined four times questions of communist education of the various strata of the population. Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations have done a great deal of work on realization of party directives. This has actively contributed to strengthening the solidarity of communists and all workers of Lithuania around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee and to raising the level of consciousness and activity of labor collectives in town and country and of our youth.

At this time, while carrying out the tasks set by the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to take a significant step forward in boosting communist conviction and political activity of the republic's workers and their creative energy. And this, as was emphasized at the plenum, presupposes a radical improvement in all ideological and mass political work.

An essential basis in this important matter is the inculcation in each person of an organic need for conscientious, highly productive work and a clear realization of the necessity of working for the common good.

The workers of Soviet Lithuania are responding with concrete deeds to the call of the party for all-out strengthening of discipline and order, working in a more organized and effective manner and fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May and November (1982) plenums of the Central Committee. The republic's industry is stably operating; the plan for the first half of the year for production output and higher labor productivity was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Agricultural workers are working effectively. Qualitative indicators have improved in animal husbandry; the fulfillment of the state plan for purchases of meat and milk is moving forward faster. All the conditions are being actively created to make a significant advance in the production of all types of agricultural products and in the social development of the village.

This is an important result of the purposeful and serious efforts of party organizations in the establishment of a close and inseparable connection between ideological and ideo-educational work and the solution of most important social-economic tasks. Many of the republic's party committees and primary party organizations have turned informational and ideological resources to concrete economic problems. In their turn, many operational executives of various levels also have started to pay more attention to questions of education of people and increasing their responsibility for raising production efficiency and quality of the products put out.

In this we, for example, on discussing at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania the work of the party committee of Klaypeda's West Ship Repair Plant, have become convinced. The plant's party committee and management are making a unified approach to the provision of a close tie between ideological work and the solution of economic and social tasks. Much

has been done through their combined efforts in the creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate in the collective and its stabilization and the fullest possible satisfaction of the cultural and everyday needs of the workers. The establishment at the plant of a spirit of creativity and innovation and intolerance of any defects has actively contributed to the collective working stably and achieving high production indicators. Many examples of such a close connection of ideological-educational with operational work are also to be found among rural labor collectives, which fact was discussed at the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

But things are that way far from everywhere. We still have not reached the point where party organizations everywhere are able to take into consideration and effectively utilize all the factors affecting the frame of mind and behavior of people and boosting their social-political and labor activity.

As a result of adopted measures for strengthening of labor discipline and order at many of the republic's collectives, the movement with the slogan: "Honor and glory according to one's labor" is expanding. This movement has received its greatest sweep at a number of plants and enterprises in Vilnius and other cities. But on the whole, the solution of this problem does not yet occupy its due place in the ideological and mass political work of party committees, soviet, economic, trade-union and komsomol organs. Furthermore, their various agitational and propagandistic measures are by no means always reinforced with effective practical measures. We still do not make use of all the forms of influence on those who shirk work, who want to live at the expense of society, and we poorly combine educational work with the use of administrative measures. Inadequate use is made of the system of material and moral incentives both as a most powerful means of rewarding pacemakers and hurting violators of discipline and slipshod workers.

A real reserve of boosting the economy, as was emphasized at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, exists in strict observance of plan discipline and contractual commitments for deliveries of products. Of our 364 production associations and enterprises with targets for deliveries to other republics, the overwhelming majority honorably fulfill their international duty and timely and qualitatively carry out assignments connected with economic contracts. But in a whole series of cases, the situation in this field will have to be significantly improved.

In the first 5 months of the current year, contractual commitments for deliveries of products were not fulfilled by the Ministry of Light and Local Industry, the Azot and El'fa production associations, the Kaunas Synthetic Fiber Plant imeni 50-Letiye Oktyabrya, Kedaynyay Biochemical Plant and several other enterprises. Such a situation is intolerable. This is all the more so because violations of contractual discipline are frequently the result of an irresponsible and slack approach to the job by fillers of orders.

There is no justification for the position of those managers who, ignoring state interests, try to fulfill plans to the detriment of deliveries and certain contractual obligations. Both ideological workers and press organs must struggle more actively for the eradication of such defects.

There should be cultivated with all the resources of propaganda in each person the need for selfless labor, the desire to strive for the best qualitative indicators in socialist competition and to disseminate on a wide scale the positive experience of intensive management accumulated in other regions of the country. It is necessary opportunely to disclose and eliminate difficulties hindering the introduction of new equipment and technology and new forms of labor organization and management. Each year, the republic's scientific organizations create a significant number of original scientific-technical developments, but frequently they do not find their application. Just in the period from 1976 through 1982, scientific institutions and VUZ's of the republic amassed more than 2,000 completed scientific works, but most of them just remained under the control of scientific collectives. Up to now there have been introduced into production only 50 percent of the results of scientific research acquired at institutes of the physico-mathematical type of the Academy of Sciences and 35 percent of scientific-technical developments completed at the Vilnius branch of the Experimental Scientific-Research Institute of Metal-Cutting Tools and so on. The republic Gosplan together with interested ministries and departments must achieve a radical break in the field of introduction into production of achievements of science.

It is necessary henceforward to increase the role of labor collectives and their party and public organizations in the development of the creative initiative of workers relative to boosting productivity and labor efficiency. To this end, it will be necessary to take maximum advantage of the great possibilities that are opened up by the Law on Labor Collectives adopted at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Special attention should be devoted to the dissemination of such a form of socialist self-management as work on the basis of a single order [rabota na yedinyy naryad]. Production brigades operating with this method employ at the present time more than 60 percent of the industrial workers and one half of the construction workers. These brigades have also been developed in agriculture. All the resources of ideological influence should be used to more actively disclose their advantages and to mobilize workers for the decisive and systematic implementation of the party's economic policy.

Practice shows that the system of economic education possesses great possibilities in the matter of increasing the influence on the solution of problems of production and training. Today 380,000 workers of material production, trade, consumer services and the sphere of management are studying in this system. In many of the classes current national-economic problems of the 11th Five-Year Plan are being studied in depth--attainment of the food and energy programs, acceleration of scientific-technical progress, intensification of the regime of economy, improvement of the economic mechanism.

But not all party committees, ministries and departments are giving the necessary consideration to this important sector of work. Recently, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania discussed the state of economic education in Shakyayskiy Rayon. The discussion showed that this system is afflicted here with such chronic ills as the educational approach, the weak practical bent of studies and a low level of activity on the part of those

studying. And these defects are not fortuitous. The Shakyayskiy Raykom did not conduct training of propagandists of the system of economic education and was only concerned with improving their qualitative makeup. Not a single economic executive was found in the rayon working as a propagandist of economic knowledge. There was no certification of the propagandists, and their work was formally organized according to individual creative plans. At the present time, the Shakyayskiy Party Raykom is undertaking certain measures for the elimination of the omissions that have taken place. It is necessary to see to it that such defects are not to be found in other rayons.

Rayon agroindustrial associations have been operating for some time now as a component of the management structure of the agroindustrial complex. The time has arrived to think out and to introduce effective forms and methods of ideological support of agroindustrial units and to work out questions of establishing in this sector unity of educational, organizational and operational activity. Pertinent departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania should engage in this as soon as possible.

The party believes that there should be provided a new and significantly higher level of ideo-theoretical work in the field of social sciences and in the activities of our scientific institutions and of each scientist individually.

Recently our social scientists activated to some extent the study of current problems of development of Soviet society. Correct conclusions have been made by the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law of the republic's Academy of Sciences, which was subjected to sharp criticism at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania for an inadequate contribution to the theory and practice of ideological work. The institute's scientists began to devote more study to current questions relating to the formation of the Marxist-Leninist view of the individual and social groups and investigation of the laws of development of production collectives. It is also necessary to further improve the work of the institute and to see to it that the theoretical developments of the scientists take the shape of practical recommendations. Other collectives of social-science workers should also work on providing an organic connection between science and the practice of building of communism.

At the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the fundamental directions were determined for the further development of the social sciences, which undoubtedly will actively aid them to become effective helpers of the party in the solution of the most important theoretical and practical tasks. The Science Department and educational institutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania together with the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the republic should in the shortest possible time bring the subject matter of the scientific research of our social scientists into accord with the problems determined by the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and increase attention on questions of ideological education of scientific collectives and raising the efficiency of their work.

The ideological workers of the republic, as of the entire country, have to solve many problems. But among these, formation of a Marxist-Leninist outlook--the basis of communist education of people--has been and continues to be unchanged.

The role of the system of party studies has especially grown in this work. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has been constantly monitoring the course of reorganization of party education in accordance with the requirements described in the decree of the Central Committee of the party "On Further Improving Party Studies in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." As a result of the measures that were adopted and the purposeful work of party committees, positive changes in ideo-theoretical conditioning of communists and of the ideological aktiv have occurred among many collectives of Vilnius, Panevezhis and Klaypeda, Anikshchyayskiy, Panevezhskiy, Shvenchënskiy and a number of other rayons.

By way of example, there may be cited the arrangement of party studies at Alitus Cotton Combine. Here seminars are regularly held by propagandists on the studied courses; a problem method of teaching students has been introduced; active forms of work predominate in providing a close tie between theoretical knowledge and the life of the collective, and a modern material study base has been created. And as a result, there is a high level of awareness and production and social activity on the part of most of the students.

But facts of another kind also exist. At some party organizations of Prenayskiy and Birzhayskiy rayons, party-study lessons boil down to texts prepared in advance or are transformed into simple information on current work. Executive personnel of these rayons rarely meet with propagandists and students. It is no accident that the knowledge of many students on questions of theory of scientific communism and party history and policy here is frequently fragmentary and exerts weak influence on raising their political level. All this is bound to raise serious concern in the bureaus of these party raykoms. They must immediately adopt effective measures for a radical improvement of party studies. They should also actively work on overcoming formalism in lecture work and in oral political agitation taking place in these and certain other rayons.

The growth of the educational and cultural level of workers makes new demands on our press, television and radio broadcasting.

Editorial offices of mass information and propaganda media, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of the press have accomplished a great deal in raising the effectiveness of their work. The broad response of readers and their positive rating resulted in the publication of TIYESY on problems of rural social development. Current questions of further development of the work of construction organizations and boosting the effectiveness of socialist competition are regularly brought up by SOVETSKAYA LITVA. A number of important developmental tendencies of national relations under the conditions of mature socialism are disclosed in a well-reasoned manner in articles published in the journal KOMUNISTAS. Television presentations of "Arguments," "Facts and Commentaries" and others have become more effective. Many such examples are to be found of the greater attention paid by our press to current questions relating to the building of communism.

Nonetheless one must not become complacent in the face of what has been accomplished. The critical comments made in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report at

the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee fully apply to the editorial offices of our newspapers and journals, television and radio broadcasting. The required conclusions must be made from this criticism.

Special concern is raised by the fact that even republic mass information and propaganda organs occasionally are timid in their analysis of problems at the rayon, city, ministerial and departmental level, which incidentally has been pointed out more than once at plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. Unfortunately there occasionally get through either isolated errors or on the whole ideologically weak materials. This applies in particular to individual articles published in the journal MOKSLAS IR GIVYANIMAS. The natural desire of people to know more about the present and about the historical past of the people must never be attempted to be satisfied through the lauding of vestiges of patriarchalism.

Effective, precise and clear analysis of the pressing problems of contemporaneity and current questions of mobilization of workers for the attainment of new gains in the building of communism must always be at the center of attention of the entire press.

The party requires of journalist cadres to actively see to it that each publication, each article carries away and convinces people with the depth of its penetration of life and principled character, acuteness of thought and brilliance of style. This must be the constant concern of all editorial boards, including personnel of city, rayon and large-circulation newspapers. The latter must even more deeply illumine local life, those problems which no one else can elucidate better.

This is how, for example, the editorial boards of the Panevezhis city and the Kaunasskiy, Utenskiy and Ionavskiy rayon newspapers act. But this can by no means be said of the editorial boards of the Kapsukas city and the Kapuskiskiy, Shvenchenskiy and Shirvintskiy rayon newspapers. These publications skirt around many pressing problems of economic and cultural building or bring them up quite superficially. Party committees must always provide the necessary cooperation to their press organs.

To establish and elevate spiritual needs of man and to actively influence the ideo-political and moral character of the individual constitute a most important mission of socialist culture. We value highly the best achievements of our writers, artists, musicians and workers of the theater and cinema, and their active efforts constantly strengthen their ties with the practice of building of communism and enrich the spiritual world of the contemporary individual.

At the same time, we are seriously concerned that some artistic productions sometimes display a passion for looking for unsuccessful lives, the squabbles of life, vulgarly whining persons. Sometimes, there are to be found deviations from historical truth, a distorted explanation of the process of victory of the kolkhoz system in the republic or the state of the people's moral culture. Collectives of artistic literary journals and publishing houses should more decisively curb cases of lack of principle and conciliatoriness in regard to these and other creative failures.

More attention should be paid to theaters' repertory. It still contains few new productions that show from party positions in a talented way the important developmental problems of Soviet society and the typical features of the character of the new man. The Ministry of Culture should upgrade the role of the Administration for Affairs of the Arts and its repertory and editorial collegium in working out long-term plans for the forming of the theatres' repertory and proper recruitment of their creative staff.

It is necessary to increase the influence of the republic's State Philharmonic Society in the qualitative growth of variety art. Cases are to be found of variety collectives appearing in large halls. They arrive not only with dubious programs and a manner of execution which is alien to us. They cause both esthetic and ideological harm. Here first place should always be held not by a commercial but by a political approach.

The Culture Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania should more actively assist creative organizations and institutions in always basing their work on the spirit of high party exactingness and principles and constantly increasing the responsibility of all cultural supervisory personnel for the state of affairs in the process of creation and dissemination of artistic values.

The most important sources of ideological conviction of the republic's workers, as well as of all Soviet people, are the historical rightness of our cause and the revolutionary transforming character of Marxist-Leninist theory as well as the advantages of the socialist system. We must henceforward propagandize actively with all the means of ideological influence the achievements of socialism and constantly strengthen in all strata of the republic's population a deep realization of belonging to the only Soviet Motherland, the noble feelings of socialist patriotism and internationalism and the feeling of one family.

Questions of patriotic and international education of workers have always been at the center of attention of the republic's party organization. In the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, party gorkoms and raykoms and many soviet, komsomol and trade-union organs, certain traditions have been formed of this most important activity; an atmosphere reigns of a constant search for the most effective methods and forms of influencing the consciousness and behavior of people so that they always act as consistent patriots and internationalists. This work was significantly enriched in the period of preparation for a worthy commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the celebration of this jubilee of our united multinational state.

Now we must all raise the whole process of patriotic and international education of workers to a qualitatively new level. It is necessary to even more deeply study the real processes taking place in the development of national relations under the conditions of mature socialism, to convincingly explain the significance of the single national-economic complex of the country and the advantages of the fraternal union of Soviet republics in all spheres of society's life and always to act with consideration for the feelings and dignity of people of all nationalities.

There has become widely prevalent among us such a progressive phenomenon as the free use in addition to one's own tongue of the Russian language--the language of international intercourse. In the years of the Soviet power, considerable work has been done in the republic on raising the linguistic capabilities of the population. But we still encounter cases where a weak knowledge of the Russian language limits a person's access to the riches of international culture and narrows the range of his activities and contacts. Recently, as we know, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on the creation of conditions making the study of the Russian language easier for the populations of the national republics. It must be actively implemented.

Of principal importance to the patriotic and international education of workers, especially young people, is accuracy of evaluation of both the historical past and our contemporary life. For the purpose of improving this work, there was introduced at the beginning of the last school year in all the secondary schools of the republic the elective course "Soviet Lithuania in the Family of Fraternal Peoples." On the whole, this measure turned out to be most effective--students in most of the schools received a solid knowledge of the advantages of the socialist social system and of the great constructive power of the friendship of the peoples. At the same time, in some secondary general educational schools in Lazdinskiy, Kupishskiy, Panevezhskiy and Yurbarkskiy rayons, the heads of the pedagogic collectives and the teachers themselves approached formally the teaching of this elective subject and thereby inflicted harm to the pupils' education. The republic Ministry of Education and local party organs must in a most attentive way go into the reasons for the permitted defects, punish the guilty persons and take necessary steps for improving the teaching of this elective subject and the entire series of humanitarian disciplines.

While adhering to Lenin's behests, it is always necessary to show the greatest of sensitivity and consideration to national feelings and at the same time to provide a decisive rebuff to any manifestations of national narrowness or national nihilism and to any intentions to revive nationalistic attitudes.

Practice constantly confirms that the social character of the young generation largely depends on the school and on the teachers forming the basis of his outlook on the world. Consequently, party gorkoms and raykoms must pay constant attention to this important sector of their work. It is particularly necessary to solve questions of the further development of the system of vocational and technical education with great party responsibility. We should significantly more actively boost the prestige of schools, strengthen their material base and cadres and improve the training and educational process.

At the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, major attention was given to the improvement of the teaching of the social sciences in VUZ's and tekhnikums. We still have not reached the stage where the pedagogic work of each social scientist consists of the organic fusion of learning and party spirit, civic ardor and professional skill. Sometimes people of little promise or just random people are given access to the teaching of the social sciences. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and party gorkoms must

improve the selection of instructors of the social disciplines and the work of raising their qualifications and strengthen control over the quality of teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory and party history.

Much is being done by the Komsomol in the forming of political, civic and moral qualities. The republic's party organization sees in it a faithful helper and judges its affairs on the basis of their merits. But not all komsomol organizations are able to cope with the responsibility placed on them. The Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee must decisively strive to boost the role of primary komsomol organizations and their efficiency in the solution of current problems of communist education of the youth and their class conditioning. It is necessary to more actively intervene in the life of young labor collectives and to always react in a timely way to new tendencies in the spiritual development of young people as well as to provide for them the necessary ideological direction. All-out encouragement of each healthy initiative of young people, its systematic and qualitative implementation, and a decisive rebuff to any manifestations of attitudes alien to us--this is what should be characteristic of the work of each komsomol organization.

A responsible task of the Komsomol is the further improvement of the military and patriotic training of young people. It is necessary to determinedly and ably inculcate in them love for the USSR Armed Forces and to raise the readiness of each young person for defense of the socialist Motherland. We should also improve promotion of the calling of the Soviet officer and send more young people for study at military schools.

Today, when the present American administration together with its lackeys has unleashed an unprecedented escalation of slander and falsehood about our country and the other countries of the socialist community, a most important duty of all party organizations of the republic is to adopt even more effective measures for boosting the political vigilance of all strata of the population, especially the young people. Party committees must always state: no matter in what form and through what channels the enemy may try to insinuate itself to us, his attacks must be given a timely and conclusive rebuff. While constantly exposing the sinister schemes of the aggressive circles of American imperialism and their NATO allies, it is essential to more actively provide a decisive rebuff to the malicious attacks of the anticommunist slanderers, including Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists who have found hosts for themselves in the camp of reactionary forces in the West. We must not leave without a principled, party assessment of the actions of those persons who deliberately or unwittingly spread all kinds of gossip and rumors. No communist can pass by such phenomena.

An important task of the party organization is further unmasking of clerical extremists, on whose whise abtu-Soviet, nationalistic attacks the subversive centers of imperialism rely especially.

Much has been done in the republic in regard to the struggle against the malicious attacks of the clerical extremists. In addition to ideo-educational measures, appropriate administrative measures have been taken in regard to the most vehement, inveterate extremists, which has been met with approval by

broad public opinion. It will always be that way. Freedom of conscience is guaranteed with us. "When we," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his address at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "come across cases of violation of socialist laws with subversive political activity covered up by religion, we act as required by the Constitution."

In implementing the directives of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to regard even more irreconcilably all cases of violation of legislation on religious cults.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations should boost the effectiveness of all parts of atheistic education, show more concern about the atheistic position of party members, better supervise atheistic komsomol activities, more broadly involve believers in social life and more determinedly introduce Soviet rites.

When launching political propaganda among the broadest masses of workers, we should raise the level of ideological work even within the party organization itself and improve its forms and methods:

Each year our party organization receives an influx of more than 6,500 young communists. More than two-thirds of the new party recruits come from the Komsomol. And in a whole series of the republic's party organizations, more than 31,000 communists are under 30 years of age, which is almost one-fifth of its makeup.

Party committees make wide use of schools of young communists in work with them and draw them into active work in the Komsomol; they listen to reports on the fulfillment of party assignments. This work is well organized in the party organizations of Leninskiy Rayon of the city of Vilnius, Põhelskiy Rayon of the city of Kaunas and Kayshyadorskiy, Rokishskiy, Trakayskiy and other rayons.

Party committees have the duty of making better use of the existing system of training young members of the CPSU. It is necessary to involve them more actively in everyday party and social work. It is necessary to bolster everywhere the role and responsibility of those that have been recommended, to be more actively concerned that each communist thoroughly studies and understands Marxist-Leninist ideas and party policy, masters well his duties and undeviatingly carries them out.

Work on strengthening the moral example of the communist leader is in need of improvement. We have many remarkable party, soviet and operational supervisors. They serve as a model of communist moral fibre, placing exacting demands on their own work and showing responsibility toward the task entrusted to them. But one still runs into such supervisors who, as was said concerning this at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, have their own kind of "altitude sickness." It shows itself in conceit, rudeness, procrastination, in confusing one's pocket with the state's and in abuse of one's official position. Henceforward, we shall decisively get rid of such supervisors.

Special attention should be paid to cadres of ideological workers. The June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee established high criteria for assessment of their work: the level of political consciousness and labor activity of the masses. This means first of all that ideological workers should possess in the highest degree the sense of the new, the outstanding and a high level of responsibility. They must not only be competent but also dedicated to the cause of the party with all their soul. The Department of Party Organizational Work and the ideological departments of the Central Committee must create for ideological workers the necessary conditions for purposeful activity and constantly look after systematic upgrading of their qualifications.

The republic's party organization has at its disposal a rich arsenal of educational and training resources. The task now is to make the most purposeful, active and creative use of them. And in order for that to be the case, the Department of Propaganda and Agitation together with other departments of the Central Committee must work out measures for the solution of the most pressing questions of ideological and mass political work by the republic's party organization in the light of the requirements of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The paramount duty of all party organizations and of our ideological aktiv is to explain in detail the content and importance of the documents of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and to bring them to the awareness of communists and nonparty people.

Ideological work is a matter for the entire party. For this reason we all need to apply the maximum efforts to the forming of the new man, his deep communist awareness and social activeness.

Now a few words on current economic matters.

In entering the second half of the 11th Five-Year Plan, we must concentrate all efforts on not only fulfilling but even overfulfilling the targets of the third year of the five-year period and on establishing thereby a solid basis for the successful completion of the five-year plan as a whole.

The first and most important period of fodder procurement--the harvesting of the first-cut grasses--is coming to a close. On the whole, these operations were better organized than in prior years. As of 27 June, 95 percent of all hay grass and natural hayfields had been cut. Grass fodder for collectivized animal husbandry per standard head of livestock has already been procured at 6.1 quintals of fodder units, or almost double that at the same time last year. The haying was most organized and successfully carried out in Ali-tusskiy, Varenskiy, Kapsukskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Prenayskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Pakru-oyskiy and Shilutskiy rayons, where the harvesting of first-cut grasses has already been completed.

Unfortunately, even today it is necessary to say that not all the rayons and farms are doing this work with the necessary organization and responsibility as required by the interest of the matter, and, it is fitting to say, as

conditions and resources would allow. First of all, the farms of Radvilishskiy, Vilkavishskiy, Shvenchėnskiy, Raseynskiy, Panevezhskiy and Akmyanskiy rayons were late in starting haying and failed to ensure the required tempo of procurement of best-quality fodder. This objectively leads to losses in fodder quality and to lost opportunities for the procurement of good hay, the irreplaceability of which is well known. Here they took the easiest route --they store the grass for haylage or even for silage. It is understandable that these rayons irrevocably lose the possibility of obtaining hay of high quality as the grass has already overgrown. This is unforgivable mismanagement.

We must complete the harvesting of grasses in the immediate days ahead. A real possibility exists of procuring enough fodder on each farm to completely provide for the needs for the forthcoming stabling period and even to create a certain reserve of it for the following year. This, of course, would require better utilization of the aftercrop and the entire fodder area.

We are standing on the threshold of another very responsible stage of agricultural work--taking in of the harvest. Each farm must in the immediate days ahead complete preparations for it and bring all equipment and all parts of the harvesting conveyor to full readiness. The first thing here is to have the farms and repair organizations of the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika of Trakayskiy, Mazheykskiy, Raseynskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Skudasskiy, Anikshchayanskiy and Vil'nyusskiy rayons, where, as of 16 June, 18-32 percent of the grain-harvesting combines were still not ready, catch up with the others. As of now, all the harvesting units everywhere should be set up and fully provided with machine operators and the necessary equipment and precise plans designated for carrying out the harvesting operations in such a way that regardless of any weather conditions the harvesting can be accomplished in the shortest possible time without losses.

Production intensiveness of all types of animal-husbandry products has grown. And at the present time, it is very important to retain the pace that has been set.

In a word, we have adequate possibilities for the successful fulfillment of the plan targets of the third year of the five-year plan in all sectors of the economy. The duty of party organizations, guided by the decisions of the May and November (1982) and June (1983) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, is to mobilize the creative efforts of the workers and to do everything possible to have these possibilities duly realized.

Permit me to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee that the republic's party organization will do everything to significantly raise the level of all its ideological and mass political work and will achieve new successes in the realization of all the plans of the party in the building of communism.

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CSO: 1800/1461

INTERNATIONAL

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING NIGERIA, SOVIET AID PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 22, 27 May-2 Jun 83 pp 12-13

[Article by Georgiy Kuznetsov (Lagos-Moscow): "Nigeria: Plans, Difficulties, Prospects"]

[Excerpt] The Tasks of the "Green Revolution"

The creation of irrigation systems and the development of a modern agrarian sector on the lands which receive life-giving moisture are a component of the "green revolution," that is, a broadly conceived program which is called upon to bring this most important part of the economy of the country out of the crisis situation. Minister of Agriculture Adamu Ciroma tells us about it.

"The program of the 'green revolution,' which was proclaimed in April 1980, is directing the attention of the government and the people at the campaign for the increase of the production of agricultural products in order to achieve by 1985 self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs, and these are yams, cassava, corn and rice. By 1987 we want to have a sufficient amount of so-called currency crops: cocoa beans, peanuts, palm oil, in order to make their export stable. At the same time we want to develop animal husbandry for the increase of the production of meat.

"Such are the main goals," A. Ciroma continues. "But the 'green revolution' is a strategy not only of the rapid increase of agricultural production, but also the increase of the well-being of the peasants, who are being taught modern production methods, as well as an attempt to check the increase of prices for foodstuffs, a large portion of which at present is being imported from different countries...."

The executives of Nigeria are not making it a secret: a little more than two decades ago the population of the country, and a two-thirds of it live in the countryside, was provided with foodstuffs by means of domestic production. Agriculture was also the main "supplier" of currency. Pyramids of bags with peanuts, barrels of palm oil, plantations of cacaos and warehouses filled up with dark brown beans constituted a characteristic trait of the "landscape" in various regions of the country. Nigeria held the leading place in the world in the export of peanuts and the oil produced from them, palm kernels and palm oil and second place after Ghana in the export of cocoa beans.

The value of food imports to Nigeria in 1964 came to only 509 million nairas (1 naira is approximately equal to \$1.50). In 1980 this figure had increased to

9,658,000,000 nairas, approximately one-fifth of the all expenditures of the state on the payment for imports. In turn agricultural exports in 1981 provided only 1.1 percent of the total currency receipts. As a consequence not the traditional hoe, but the oil derrick has become the symbol of the country.

Petroleum production in ever increasing amounts yielded due to its sale abroad colossal revenues--more than 95 percent of all the receipts in convertible currency. This turned not only into a blessing for the country, but also, as paradoxical as it seems at first glance, into serious negative consequences. The flight of the peasant population for "easy wages" to the cities, as a result of which there began the decline of agriculture, which as it was had been carried out on a very primitive level, was one of them.

"Our government believes that the country cannot preserve its political independence, if it depends to a significant degree on the importing of a greater portion of the foodstuffs, raw materials and industrial goods, which it consumes," Minister A. Ciroma says. "And if the state spends as in the past an increasing portion of its revenues for the payment for imported products, all the efforts to increase the standard of living of the people will come to nothing. The 'green revolution' is called upon to save the agricultural sector from the crisis."

In addition to the development of expensive irrigation systems and the reclamation of considerable tracts of land, which are called upon to yield large harvests, the "green revolution" is being carried out in several other directions. One of them is the creation of farmers' groups, which are somewhat reminiscent of our associations for the joint cultivation of land of the late 1920's: they carry out jointly the cultivation of the land, which, however, remains in the hands of the individual owners. The state sells to them at subsidized prices fertilizers, tractors (in all 300 of them have been sold), other tools of labor, as well as seeds, to the selection of which considerable attention has been devoted in recent years.

It has been calculated that farms with an area of 2-3 hectares now provide 97 percent of the products. And the government is counting on providing them with assistance. The activity of "agricultural service centers" is being organized in conformity with the program of agricultural plans of development. And this is the teaching of modern methods of farming, the granting of cheap credit and the supply of chemicals and agricultural equipment.

However, many people continue to work in the old way, using the cut and burn method.

"Fire--the forests are burning!" we thought with alarm, when during the trip about the country we found ourselves in a dense shroud of smoke which had spread along the highway which extends from Lagos to the east, in the direction of Benin City.

"They are burning sections of the forest for fields," our comrade behind the wheel, one of the Soviet journalists working in Nigeria, noted calmly. And indeed, soon we saw next to the fine highway sections of burned forest, which had been neatly separated from the remaining forest stands. They cultivate them, if it is possible to use this word, when it is a question of the use of only a hoe, and for 2-3 years will put them under corn or another crop. As its harvests begin to decrease, they will change over to bananas, which for several years will yield heavy bunches of fruit. But they "deplete" the soil, and by means of fire will begin to prepare a new section, having left the old one to be overgrown with a dense tropical forest.

Along with this at the large farms tractors, combines and other equipment are being used. Much work is being performed on the revival of the production of "currency crops," including the growing of cacaos, which at the majority of the small producers are at a "venerable" age and have a poor yield, and therefore need replacement. But this is by no means a simple operation, especially given the fragmentation of the farms.

"Now the government is allocating for the development of agriculture about 16 percent of the expenditure portion of the budget as against 5-7 percent in the past. But the cost of production is very high," the minister says. "Moreover, due to the decrease of revenues from petroleum we are experiencing enormous difficulties."

Why There Are Not Enough Petrodollars

The problem of the lack of assets has now become one of the most urgent problems.

"The world economic recession led to the economic crisis of Nigeria," Speaker of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly Edwin Ezeoke declared in a recent television address.

The decline of production in the West, the decrease of the consumption and the stockpiling of petroleum by the consuming states, as well as the more extensive use of substitutes plus the increase of its production by countries like England and Norway, which do not belong to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), caused a decrease of the prices for petroleum on world markets. In particular, England, the main competitor, was the first to do this. The more expensive petroleum of Nigeria, which adhered to the price policy agreed upon in OPEC, ceased to find a market--the English began to get hold of buyers first. This led to the decrease of production in the country from 2.2 million barrels a day (1 barrel=159 l) in 1980, when it sold at \$40 a barrel, to 500,000 barrels in February of this year. The revenues from petroleum, which in 1980 came to \$23.4 billion, in 1981 decreased to \$16.7 billion, while in 1982 they dropped to \$13 billion.

The intrigues of the West had the result that in February not one tanker with sold petroleum left the ports of the country! It is natural that the rapidly increased trade deficit led to the depletion of the treasury, which could not but affect painfully the development of the economy.

"By intrigues the leading foreign powers of the West are attempting to undermine the economic and political positions of Nigeria in the world," J. M. Sule, the permanent representative of the country to the United Nations, declared in the recent interview with THE NIGERIAN NEWS AGENCY. "These countries have created an artificial surplus of petroleum on the world market, while striving to make our country vulnerable and to undermine its economy. They do not like the role of Nigeria as the vanguard of the struggle against apartheid and for the liberation of Namibia."

Faced with ever increasing difficulties, President Shehu Shagari requested and received in April 1982 the approval by the National Assembly of the implementation of measures of austerity and the stabilization of the economy. The government introduced the strict control of imports and increased the import duties, launched a campaign for the more extensive use of the available resources and began to limit many state expenditures. The main goal of the "ascetic measures," as they are

frequently called in Nigeria, was to achieve the elimination of the trade deficit, to increase the reserves of currency and to decrease the dependence on imported goods, while having stimulated at the same time the development of national production.

Reality was more complicated than the plans, which had been elaborated even with the best intentions. Thus, the shortage of imported raw materials, various components for machines, spare parts and so forth led, according to press reports, to the decrease of the production volume or even the closing of a number of enterprises, which inevitably affected employment. Unemployment in recent months has increased, so they write, by 300,000. As a whole due to the lack of assets the rate of industrial growth in 1981-1982 came to 3.4 percent, while at the end of the preceding decade is fluctuated between 11 and 16 percent. The gross domestic product in 1982 decreased by 2.3 percent--from 30.5 billion nairas in 1981 to 29.8 billion nairas.

The currency reserves, which the government was to have increased by December 1980 to 5.6 billion nairas, has now decreased, in the words of Minister of Finance Victor Masi, to 1.2 billion nairas with a foreign debt (the result of loans for the accomplishment of various industrial and agricultural projects, as well as road construction) which amounts to 15 billion nairas.

In March of this year the government was forced to decrease petroleum prices by \$5.50 per barrel, having made it \$2.00 cheaper than British petroleum, in order to attempt to regain buyers. And, indeed, production and the sales volume began to increase, having reached approximately 1.12 million barrels a day. This has alleviated the situation somewhat. However, the budget for 1982 was drawn up on the basis of the receipts from petroleum at the price which existed before this--\$35. In order to run it without a deficit, it is necessary to increase the sale of fuel significantly. But this is proving to be not that simple a matter.

The lack of assets is forcing the government to decrease allocations, including for the projects of paramount importance, which are being carried out within the 4th Five-Year Plan of the development of the economy of the country for 1981-1985. Thus, the plan of the construction of a branch line to "the city of steel," Agao-kuta, from the main railway line which links Port Harcourt, which is located on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, with the city of Maiduguri in the northern part of the country, became "a victim of circumstances." Although subsequently this may lead to enormous difficulties and colossal transportation costs for the transportation of raw materials to the metallurgical plant and the hauling of finished products.

Nevertheless it is worth noting: the government is not rejecting the plans of industrialization by means of the development of petrochemistry, the processing industry and, what is very important, the construction of electric power stations of various types--thermal electric, hydroelectric and diesel electric, in order to solve the problem of the constant shortage of electric power. Government policy is to stimulate private capital investments in industry, including by means of various stimuli, including tax breaks and protective tariffs. State investments have been concentrated in very large projects which require enormous expenditures. Much attention is being devoted to the creation of domestic heavy industry, including a steel plant and milling plants.

"The advantages of their building for the national economy are incalculable. First of all the production of pig iron and steel will provide the necessary base for the planned development of national industry, since deliveries will be made to the construction and processing sectors, and then to the defense sector. In addition to steel, the metallurgical plant will provide many secondary types of products. The blast furnaces of the plant in Agaokuta will enable us to obtain gas and then, after its processing, valuable chemical products, tar and so on, which we need so much," President S. Shagari emphasizes.

The Plant Where They Will Make Steel

The construction of the metallurgical plant in Agaokuta is being carried out with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

Agaokuta. Just recently in these places, on the shores of the majestic Niger, the main water artery of the country, which smoothly carries its waters, only small villages stood. Now the city of the future metallurgists--it is broken into two independent settlements, the new and the old (the "old" one is barely more than 2 years old!)--is well-known to all Nigeria. "Agaokuta" became the "common noun" for the plant with a complete metallurgical cycle (which means the production of pig iron, the smelting of steel and the output of rolled products, that is, the finished products which enter the economy). It should become the largest in Black Africa. The capacity of its first section is 1.3 million tons of steel a year. The second--2.6 million tons. However, the plan may be subsequently expanded and its capacity may be increased to 5 million tons of metal a year.

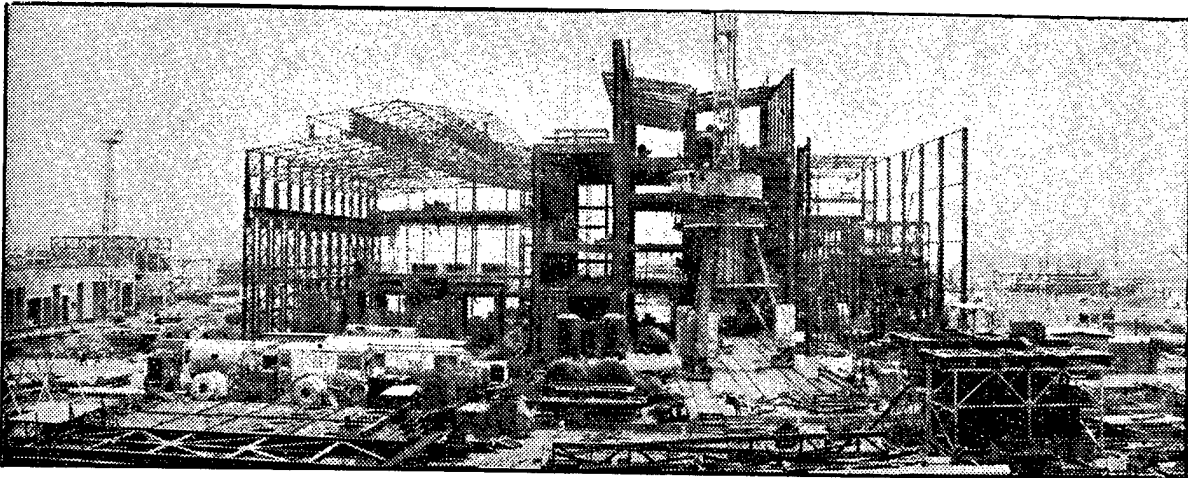
About 3,000 Soviet specialists are now working at the construction site, to which more than 82,000 tons of various metal structural components have already been delivered. The shops are growing literally before one's eyes. The milling shop will be the first to be put into operation.

The plant at Agaokuta is a blast furnace with a capacity of 2,000 m³, three rolling mills, a byproduct coke plant, machines for the continuous casting of billets, an agglomeration factory, a heat and electric power station, an oxygen-converter shop and auxiliary repair shops. A Nigerian national company, Agaokuta Steel Company, will operate the plant.

"But a metallurgical plant of such a scale is not only shops, machines and metal, but also people," (A. H. Mussa), chief of an administrative department of the board of directors of Agaokuta Steel Company, emphasizes in the discussion with us. "I want to stress that the training of personnel for the plan began long ago. More than 1,000 skilled Nigerian workers are already working here. Many of them studied in the USSR, where a large group is now for practical work. Other underwent probationary work at the plants in Bhilai and Bokaro in India, which were built with your assistance. So Agaokuta will be a real city of metallurgists."

The metallurgical plant is not the first large Soviet construction project in Nigeria: 2 years ago Soviet specialists completed the construction of a system of petroleum product pipelines with a total length of 900 km, which is now playing an appreciable role in the economy of the country and in the transportation of liquid fuel. It is unquestionable that Soviet assistance in the development of the key sectors of the economy (given the fact that it is of a commercial nature and,

consequently, is being paid for by the client country) and assistance in the development of education and public health are evidence of the stable, active relations between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Nigeria.



The buildings of the metallurgical plant in the city of Agaokuta, which is being built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, are rising. This is the largest enterprise of this sort in Black Africa. Here they will obtain pig iron, make steel and provide rolled products. In the photograph: the construction site of the heat and electric power station, the energy heart of the plant. Photograph by Georgiy Kuznetsov.

As a developing country, Nigeria is adhering to the capitalist path of development. This is not, however, preventing our states from seeking constantly and vigorously new means and forms of the extension of bilateral cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural areas.

In matters of the strengthening of peace and security our positions basically coincide--so it was stressed during the summarizing of the visit of a delegation of the National Assembly of Nigeria to the Soviet Union in February of this year. Nigeria supports the limitation and halt of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, the rejection of the use of force in international relations and welcomed the commitment of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The government of President Shehu Shagari condemned the aggression of Israel against Lebanon, supports the right of Palestinians to the creation of their own independent state, regarding the PLO as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people, and is fighting for the liberation of Namibia from the racist occupation on the part of the Republic of South Africa. "Nigeria on the political level is closer to the USSR for the simple reason that the USSR on this level is much closer to Nigeria itself," S. Shagari stated, emphasizing the importance of the development of political relations between our countries.

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CSO: 1807/308

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. POLICY ON MEXICO, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, ARGENTINA, CENTRAL AMERICA VIEWED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, 18 May 83 p 10

/Dialog between Iosif Grigulevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Vladimir Vesenskiy, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent: "Does Reagan Know Where Bolivia Is?"

/Excerpt/ Iosif Grigulevich. Of course, one can bite into the apple of knowledge from any side. But it seems to me that this delineation itself, this so-to-speak special attitude to the South Atlantic conflict, to this undoubtedly important event, contains the hidden possibility that what has taken place in other countries over the past year will be underestimated.

Take Mexico for example. The government has changed there. This event is important in itself, but it is all the more important because the change of leadership took place at a very difficult time for Mexico: the country was experiencing a very serious crisis; it was practically on the verge of bankruptcy. We will not go into detail on the reasons for the situation which had developed. There are many of them. But we will specify one of them: opportunities for development based on the oil and gas found in Mexico were misjudged. On the strength of future sales of this fuel the previous government collected credits, and tried to solve the problems of financing major projects to develop the country's economy. But soon afterwards the oil market, which is controlled by the USA, changed, the price of the fuel fell, and the credits obtained at high interest rates, turned out not to have the necessary backing. In order to save the country from ruin the new government of Mexico was forced to take radical measures: private banks were nationalized, state control was established over the movement of capital into and out of the country, and attempts were made to stop the illegal export of profits, currency...

What kind of attitude did the administration in the White House take to these measures? An extremely negative one. Obviously it saw in these actions an infringement of U.S. positions. We shall remember that.

Vladimir Vesenskiy. Approximately the same situation is developing in Brazil. About 15 years ago there was a fashionable phrase among Western politicians: as Brazil goes, so goes all of Latin America.

I.G. Nixon loved to repeat these words. Brazil was of interest to Washington as a beachhead from which the countries of the continent could be controlled under any circumstances. For this the USA needed a hard-line regime in Brazil itself, and it supported this kind of regime in every way possible, imposing the U.S. concepts of development on the Brazilians. But years passed and the "Brazilian model" proved to be a failure.

The indicator on the scale has moved toward the democratization of life in that country. For the first time in many years Brazil has declared a political amnesty and conducted more democratic elections. The changes in this country are related primarily to objective reasons: in the course of industrial development the working class has grown and the technical intelligentsia stratum has grown as well.

On the other hand, the current economic crisis has helped to reveal that during all these years that the USA was attempting to convince Brazilians of the commonality of their interests, it was really concerned only for its own pocket.

And, as a matter of fact, it was to assuage the Brazilians' disappointment in their alliance with the USA that President Reagan promised credits worth \$ 1.2 billion during his recent trip. This loan will only draw the noose of debt even more tightly around Brazil's neck.

Now we will discuss a bit about Bolivia. About that same Bolivia, where Che Guevara died in 1967, and which has been ruled for many years by military regimes which have cleaned out the state treasury, traded in narcotics and killed their fellow citizens. During all of this terrible time Bolivia was actually under the control of the United States. The matter came to an end when the military had so completely bankrupted the country that they themselves decided to walk away from power. Their intention was quite simple: hand over power to people who could restore order in the economy and then once again seize the power and steal as before. But events in Bolivia took a different turn: the government which was formed sent the war criminal Klaus Barbie back to France, it began a "purge" of the army, and it restored diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Pentagon tricks

And finally Argentina and the war in the South Atlantic. It presented the White House with a choice of whether to side with Argentina or with England, Reagan's ally in the European arms race. And the USA took the side of imperial England...

V.V. Jack Anderson, an American journalist who is very close to the CIA and the Pentagon, writes: "...the Argentinians thought that the USA would at least remain neutral in this conflict. They intentionally let it be known to American intelligence officers that they had aggressive plans, and when no protest was raised by the White House, they thought that Reagan had no objections to the invasion." That is what Anderson wrote, and in fact, consultations were held with the Pentagon, according to what was told

to me in Buenos Aires. I think that the Argentínians were cruelly deceived and pushed into taking this step.

I.G. In your discussion I do not see any contradiction to the main conclusion which can be drawn from an analysis of the events in the South Atlantic: the political line of the White House failed in the first place as a source of inspiration of local reactionaries. The failure of the military action due to the U.S. betrayal of Argentina's interests resulted in certain serious changes which have taken place in the country itself. Argentínians say, and I share this viewpoint, that their country will never again blindly carry out Washington's will; it will never return to the situation which existed before the war in the South Atlantic. Argentina came to understand that only those countries which consistently oppose imperialism and colonialism can be its real friends.

The Malvinas crisis, which revealed the treachery of U.S. policy, threatened to change many things throughout Latin America as well. This was understood in Washington, and President Reagan himself set out on a trip to the countries of the continent in order to rectify the situation. He attempted to return to lost positions, to acquire new friends. But what did the president of the USA propose to the Latin Americans? Those same American "muscles," those same threats addressed to the progressive forces.... His visit and the subsequent actions of the administration in the White House have shown that Washington is not thinking about changing its policy in Latin America.

In Italy there is a saying: "There are no fools here." Paraphrasing this for Latin America, one can say that today "there is no one here who believes in the friendship of imperialism." And we find the evidence of this not only in Latin America, but in all the developing countries. In general, that which is taking place in Latin America cannot be separated from world events. Everything is inter-related: the events in the Near East, in Iran and in Asia....

Recently the USA has been taking every possible measure, except maybe direct intervention by American troops in Nicaragua, to make this small country knuckle under. I will note that the USA has been conducting this struggle against the people of Nicaragua for many years now. But what has it achieved?

In the heat of the anti-Nicaragua campaign more than 100 countries of the world voted at the UN to elect Nicaragua to the Security Council. This was a slap in the face for the USA and its aggressive circles. The non-aligned countries decided to hold a session of their movement's bureau in Managua on the eve of Reagan's Latin American visit. This means that a majority of the developing countries not only do not fear the Yankees, but are also prepared to support actively the inflexible will of the Nicaraguans to take a path of independent development and to provide for their own security.

It is well known that a number of Western European governments and social democrats are also opposed to solving problems by means of the fist, which is Washington's main argument. There, it is clear, they remember the lessons of history.

V. V. It is interesting that the U.S. laws do not permit the government to engage in subversive activities against a country which is in a state of peace with the USA, unless special permission is granted by Congress. But the White House continues to pay for the murder of old men, children, women, peasants and teachers out of the state budget, justifying this by alleging that Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union are extending assistance to the Salvadoran partisans. The Reagan administration is getting around the law by means of this lie.

Russian "arms" and an American "forgery"

I.G. This method, and this story about the "treacherous Russian bear," which is digging its paws into Latin America and controlling there all the anti-imperialist movements, is of a substantial age. It consists of inventing some kind of accusation against the Soviet Union, concocting false and compromising documents, causing a great fuss over them, creating a commission or commissions to discover the truth, and when it is discovered that the entire story is false from beginning to end, to forget about the "facts" and "documents." And after a while a new story is invented.

The U.S. Secretary of State Frank Kellogg was the first to use this method. Today it is funny to talk about this but he was the one who came forward in 1927 with a note in which he accused not us, but Callesa, the president of Mexico, of paying Soviet agents \$100,000 to interfere in the affairs of Nicaragua? The attention of the community was drawn to Callesa's letter and the "Russian arms," which were found in Nicaragua.

Two years later it was discovered that all the documents were "forgeries" and that there had been no interference. Callesa's letter proved to be counterfeit, and the Russian weapons proved to be .375 caliber rifles the not-unknown Milyukov had ordered in the USA. These were rifles with the tsar's stamp on them.

That is the kind of story it was. As soon as all these details became known, they were promptly forgotten. But two years were spent on this. And, I think, this suited the organizers of the propagandist anti-Soviet provocation just fine. They liked the method. In recent times it has been used at least twice. Remember a similar U.S. government document entitled "Proof of Interference by the Soviet Union and Cuba in the Affairs of El Salvador?"

Who recalls this document now? It proved to be a "forgery" three years ago. And who in the USA remembers the Nicaraguan caught in El Salvador, who was presented at a press conference in Washington as someone who had supposedly been trained in Cuba and Ethiopia as a leader of the guerrilla movement in El Salvador? What a great scandal and hubbub there was!

And so from Kellogg's note to our day. There are no facts of intervention. But it is a fact that during Kellogg's time 50,000 American infantrymen attempted to strangle a small people. And the murder of San Salvador's Archbishop Romero, which was organized by the CIA, is a fact. And it is a fact

that the numerous murders which are being committed in El Salvador, Guatemala and in Nicaragua itself are paid for by the American special services out of the pockets of the American tax payers.

What do they need Somozas for?

V.V. Tell me, is there hope for a reasonable solution to the contradictions which are arising between the developing countries and the USA?

I.G. Looking down the path proposed by the Reagan administration today, the prospects for the development of relations can be seen as a multitude of conflicts between the USA and other countries. As we have already said, the sharpness of this conflict may vary, from economic war to armed confrontation, as in the Malvinas Islands. Nor is it excluded that one of these confrontations may lead to a global conflict. But if we are talking about Latin America, there is after all Cuba, a socialist country. There are countries to which we extend aid because they request it of us. If events develop along the line of numerous confrontations with American imperialism, then these confrontations may also be reflected in Europe. Our position on this question is clear. We take into account the emergence of new forces in the arena of world politics. These forces include the developing countries with their interests and problems, which must be solved. We favor solving these and all other acute problems at the negotiations table, by peaceful means. Is such a path possible? I think it is.

We are not interested in exacerbating relations between the USSR and the USA, nor between the developing countries and the USA, although Washington gives the impression that it thinks otherwise.

Their policy today is structured as if we were all living in the days of Hoover. What is preventing American politicians from changing their course? Maybe it is the so-called Vietnam syndrome, as a result of which every victory of a national-liberation movement and any shift in the direction of social justice is interpreted as a defeat for the USA? But such victories and changes are, after all, not a defeat for the USA but for the extreme reaction instead. They consider the overthrow of any "gorilla" to be a defeat for themselves. And for them it is in fact a defeat. But the USA is, after all, not only Reagan, the USA is also John Reed, it is millions of believers, intellectuals and workers, who stand for peace and oppose the arms race.

At one time American congressmen and senators (who were by no means communists) supported Sandino in Nicaragua. They were not strong enough to change the political course, but they thought, and history is now showing that they were right, that it is Sandino who represents the people of Nicaragua, and not Somoza.

They say that Americans are pragmatists. A pragmatic politician thinks that any policy is good if it yields results. But what can the Reagan administration present today as evidence of the correctness of its policy? If we are talking about Latin America, they have in truth nothing to boast about.

In this situation we are working to create the most favorable conditions for the resolution of global problems: peaceful development, disarmament, etc. On the eve of the 21st century it is becoming clear that these global problems may be resolved only if there is participation by all the concerned countries, if there is peaceful cooperation among nations and if there is an attempt to solve them at the negotiations table. The U.S. attempts to become predominant throughout the world are doomed by the very course of mankind's historical development. They are doomed not because the USA is weak and not because the Soviet Union is stronger or more subtle but simply because the USA by itself is not in a position to solve all of these problems. It would not be able to solve them even if it dominated the whole world as a military and economic force. But it does not. Moving along a path of confrontation and the arms race, it cannot even solve its own domestic problems with regard to the homeless, the unemployed, blacks, Indians, etc.

V.V. And the last point: what do you think about Reagan's speech before the joint session of the U.S. Congress on the subject of Nicaragua?

I.G. The impression is created that Reagan needs a military victory in Nicaragua in order to continue his own political game. Many political observers in the West agree with the opinion that once he has achieved military success in Nicaragua, Reagan can then risk putting forward his candidacy for the coming political election. Of course, he does not intend to talk about this openly; instead, he tries to convince Congress that little Nicaragua threatens the security of the USA. However, no matter how hard he tries to frighten the congressmen, not one serious politician will take this accusation in earnest. After all, the real situation is widely known: it is the USA which is supplying arms and directing the operations by the Somozas, who are encroaching on Nicaragua from Honduran territory, and it is the USA which is sowing death and destruction. These actions by Washington arouse the anger and indignation of the entire civilized world.

8543

CSO: 1807/271

INTERNATIONAL

INDIAN WEEKLY ALLEGES U.S. PLANS TO STATION PAKISTANI TROOPS IN MIDEAST

PM060708 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Pakistan-United States: Following in the Wake of Imperial Course"--first graf is TASS report]

[Text] The United States is imposing on Pakistan the role of implementer of U.S. strategy in the Persian Gulf zone and Indian Ocean basin, the Indian weekly MAINSTREAM writes.

The U.S. plan provides for the positioning of Pakistani subunits in countries in the region which are "friendly" to the United States, which are intended to serve as the main bulwark for the pro-U.S. reactionary regimes. Right now there are over 30,000 Pakistani servicemen on the territories of other countries, including Saudi Arabia and Oman. A special division of 20,000 soldiers and officers has been formed in Pakistan to dispatch to "crisis" regions.

CSO: 1807/304

INTERNATIONAL

HISTORY, ACTIVITIES OF USSR-DPRK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY SURVEYED

SK120218 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 11 Jul 83

["Special" program marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society]

[Text] It was on 16 July 1958 that representatives of Soviet social circles got together at the Hall of Friendship with the Foreign Countries in Moscow. They were scholars, writers, university students, workers, journalists, and musicians. Among them were Soviet veterans who had participated in liberating Korea from the colonial subordination of Japanese imperialism, those who had helped our Korean friends in the work of rehabilitating [word indistinct], plants, mines, and coal mines, and those who had rendered cooperation in organizing the fields of art, education, and health of the young People's Republic.

A decision to form the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society--a new mass organization--was adopted at a meeting held at the friendship hall. A series of enterprises, schools, and collectives joined in the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in the capacity of collective members. Twenty-five years have passed since then.

What kind of organization is this society? The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is a mass social organization in the Soviet Union. When the society was formed, it was composed of a total of 24 collective members. But now, over 350 collective members, that is, plants, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific and cultural organs, and junior and senior educational organs, are actively participating in the activities of the society.

The work of the society is guided by its Central Committee with Comrade Tarasov, Soviet minister of light industry, as chairman. The Central Committee is composed of about 90 active members. They are noted state and social activists, representatives of Soviet intellectuals, and representatives from the fields of science and technology. Among them are (Antonevo), worker of the Moscow electric machine plant and socialist labor hero; (Benlelskiy), [words indistinct]; (Levashov), a noted Soviet composer and people's actor; (Illychetohov), a socialist labor hero and doctor of engineering; (Rahachinkho), a medical doctor of [words indistinct]; and (Lt Gen Lebachov), a participant in the liberation of Korea.

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has 10 branches in the Ukrainian, Kazakh, Turkmen, Khabarovsk, and Primorskiy Krays of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and in Leningrad, Omsk, and (?Irkutsk) Oblasts.

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society pays great attention to the work of organizing and holding functions to mark the national holidays of the DPRK, the significant days, and the important days in the history of the society.

Since 1965, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has been the organizer and prime mover of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to force the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis. During the month of solidarity, meetings of representatives of social circles and rallies are held to express solidarity with the Korean people.

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society operates in close relations with the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association. Cooperation between the two organizations is realized on the basis of a biannual plan, which is signed regularly.

Delegations of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society visit the DPRK every year and delegations of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association also visit the Soviet Union. A new type of work in this field is the exchange of delegations of enterprises--collective members of the society. Recently, delegations from the Moscow electric machine plant, the Moscow coking plant, and of the functionaries of kolkhozes and sovkhozes visited the DPRK.

Meanwhile, delegations from the Tae'an Chollima electric machine plant, the Tokchon automobile plant, the (Chinyang) gas plant, the Pyongyang hospital affiliated with the Ministry of Railways, the construction-slate plant, the Nakwon plant and other plants also visited the Soviet Union.

An important event in the activities of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is the all-union meeting of the society that is held once every 5 years. About 550 delegates from various parts of the country participated in a recent meeting of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Central Committee of the society and Soviet minister of light industry, said at the meeting: [begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] This meeting is one of the countless gatherings at which the Soviet people express their friendly feelings toward the workers of the DPRK and is the demonstration of their loyalty to the principle of proletarian internationalism. [end recording]

Comrade (Yi Tong-ho), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, delivered a speech and was warmly welcomed at the meeting. He said: [begin recording] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, I, first of all, ardently congratulate the Fifth Congress of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and all the comrade delegates participating in the congress. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I also convey warm greetings from the Korean people to the fraternal Soviet people.

In the past, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has worked a lot to develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples in accordance with its purpose and mission.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the societies of the two countries are expanding and developing in various forms, such as the exchange of delegations, cultural exchanges, and the organization of various functions. [end recording]

Now, we will carry a song on Soviet-Korean friendship titled "All the Ways Toward Friendship Are Open." This song was composed by composer (Alexey Kuznikhov), member of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. The song includes the following words: [song in Russian interposed] Korean people are visiting the estuary of the Volga River. With the greetings of the friends in Pyongyang, they are visiting here. They flew the 1,000-ri route from Pyongyang to the Volga River. A broad road for the friends is opened [word indistinct].

This song was sung by (Doublin), a meritorious singer of the Russian Federated Socialist Republic.

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has 10 branches in 4 SSR's with about 350 collective members. Most of them are in the Russian Federated Socialist Republic.

(Niyankhan), vice chairman of the Leningrad branch of the society and a geologist, talked about the close solidarity of friendship and cooperation between the Leningrad residents and Korean workers. He said: [begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] Our [word indistinct] geological survey institute, a collective member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, has enjoyed class links with Korea for 15 years already.

Like other engineers, I have had opportunities to participate in the joint exploration of [word indistinct] minerals in the DPRK. Meanwhile, we received Korean comrades in Leningrad and shared our experience and successes with each other.

Links are developing in other sectors. To give an example, 20 kinds of enterprises in our city are producing various kinds of [word indistinct] products in compliance with orders from the DPRK. [end recording] [music interposed]

The Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is one of the oldest branches in our country. This branch was formed by a broad range of social circles in the republic 20 years ago.

Among the collective members are the (Kraynaichokh) automobile plant and the (Darenitz) automobile repair plant. The activists of the society make

efforts to strengthen traditional Soviet-Korean friendship, conducting the work of introducing successes attained by the Korean people.

One of the fields in which the Ukraine and the DPRK exchange cooperation is the cultural sector. Korean musicians, singers, and dancers staged performances, enjoying great acclamations, in the Ukraine. A series of music teams from the Ukraine visited the DPRK. Residents in Pyongyang and other cities of socialist Korea warmly welcomed the Ukrainian people's chorus.

The conductor of the chorus said: [begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] While we were performing, we received warm welcomes in the DPRK. Our performances in Pyongyang, Hamhung, and Wonsan were held with the audiences that overflowed the theaters. While in People's Korea, we were able to grasp the successes attained by the workers of that fraternal country in all the fields of life and in the sectors of art and literature. We met Korean artists and saw their music performed. We wholeheartedly rejoiced over success in the DPRK in confidently constructing socialism. In the name of the members of our chorus, I send my best wishes to the Korean workers. [end recording] [music interposed]

The Kazakh branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is chaired by Comrade Balakhmetov, minister of education of the Kazakh SSR. He said: [begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] Our republic is far away from socialist Korea. This, however, does not disturb genuine friendship. Firm friendship and the relations of practical cooperation are maintained in Soviet Kazakh and the DPRK. Hundreds of engineers from our republic rendered assistance to Korean friends in constructing power plants and large-scale enterprises in Pyongyang, Hamhung, Wonsan, Unggi, and other cities of the DPRK. Tens of enterprises in Kazakh are manufacturing products ordered by the DPRK.

I feel glad that thousands of fraternal Korean workers grasped achievements attained by the people of my country, [words indistinct] of Kazakh, on the day of the Soviet Union observed in the DPRK on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, our republic is holding soirees for Soviet-Korean friendship, meetings with Kazakh engineers who once worked in the DPRK, and photo exhibition shows illustrating the successes attained in socialist construction of Korea.

In conclusion, on behalf of the activists of the Kazakh branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, I pledge to exert all efforts to strengthen fraternal relations between the two countries and wish you new success and happiness. [end recording]

CSO: 4110/066

INTERNATIONAL

VOLGOGRAD WORKERS AIDED CONSTRUCTION OF DPRK IRON MILL

SK150212 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The 16th of July marks the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. As you know, about 350 industrial enterprises, state-run cooperative farms, social organizations, universities, and middle schools are the collective members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

We will carry a station reporter's on-the-spot report on the [word indistinct] steel mill in Volgograd. Products from this plant are exported to scores of countries abroad. For example, steel and rolled products from this plant are exported to the DPRK.

This plant is far from the Kim Chaek iron mill in Chongjin City of People's Korea. However, it is not accidental that the plants do not feel the long distance. The metallurgical workers of the two cities of the Soviet Union and Korea have maintained practical cooperation for several years.

After the end of the 1950 to 1953 war, the workers of the DPRK embarked upon the work of rehabilitating the people's economy--including the Chongjin steel mill, which was completely destroyed by the raids of the U.S. Air Force. During this period, metallurgical workers in Volgograd helped them.

Friendly and practical links between the metallurgical workers of the Soviet Union and Korea have continued. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, the metal industrial sector of the DPRK was reconstructed. Volgograd people participated in this reconstruction.

Korean engineers came from Chongjin to Volgograd. They learned the advanced method of producing high-quality products at workshops of the steel plant and grasped how to operate equipment. For the purpose of [words indistinct] of Korean friends, Volgograd metallurgical workers participated in assembling equipment and operating it in the DPRK. Among them was Comrade (Kholnorov), guiding member of [words indistinct].

He said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] I worked at the Kim Chaek iron mill in the DPRK for 2 years. Our Soviet engineers exerted

all efforts to enable the new workshops of this enterprise to launch operations as early as possible and ensure the production of a sufficient amount of steel and rolled products for the DPRK. Korean workers highly estimated the Soviet assistance to the development of the metal industry of the republic.

A few years have passed since I returned home. Like other colleagues, I am interested in the achievements attained by our Korean friends and I feel glad whenever I read in the papers about successes won by the metallurgical workers of People's Korea.

I send my sincere congratulations to the fraternal Korean workers and hope that they win new success in the struggle for socialist construction, the country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis, and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea. [end recording]

CSO: 4110/066

INTERNATIONAL

WORLD PEACE ASSEMBLY TO BE HELD IN VIENNA NOVEMBER 1983

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 12 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Article by L. Stepanov: "A Crucial Problem"]

[Text] Vienna. (From IZVESTIA's own correspondent).
A two-day session of the Organizing Committee to prepare the 2nd World Conference-Dialogue on the problems of disarmament and detente, convened on the initiative of the International Forum for Contacts among Peace-Loving Forces, has ended in the Austrian capital.

O. Kharkhardin, executive secretary of the Forum, has given an interview to your correspondent.

The proposition for holding such a meeting of authoritative representatives of political parties and organizations in autumn later this year, where the delegates could compare the positions of various political and public forces on the most poignant problems of the international situation in the form of a free and open dialogue and examine the opportunities for pooling their efforts in the name of the common goal of strengthening peace, has gained wide-spread acclaim with the international public.

It is indicative that it was unanimously noted with complete realization of the seriousness of the present situation at the sittings of our organizing committee that the threat of nuclear catastrophe had never been so grave before and that the implementation of the plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe at the end of this year would create a qualitatively new and still more dangerous situation. This was noted at the session by statesmen from Belgium, Australia, Guinea-Bissau, trade-union officials from the US and Britain, Catholic scholars from Austria, parliamentarians and members of the leadership of various political parties and mass organizations from Greece, Canada, Colombia, Chile, India and other countries. It was also emphasized that the build-up of global warfare means was destabilizing the international situation, creating crisis situations in various parts of the world and leading to negative social and economic consequences for all nations.

Preventing the accomplishment of the plans to deploy new first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe and stopping the slide towards nuclear-missile conflict--these are the objectives for the sake of which the participants in our session in Vienna have made a special appeal to those who would be prepared to join the efforts to promote disarmament and to consolidate detente and peace. It is noted in the appeal that the 2nd World Conference-Dialogue on the problems of disarmament and detente has been appointed for November 14-17, 1983 in Vienna and that its participants will mainly work in small discussion groups which will then inform a plenary session of the conference about the results achieved. The organizing committee has also examined and finalized a number of practical issues related to the preparations for the Vienna conference.

(IZVESTIA, July 11. In full.)

CSO: 1812/218

NATIONAL

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON TASK OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

PM010916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Tasks of Social Sciences"]

[Text] In the cause of creating a new society our party acts, in Lenin's words, on scientific principles and relies on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory and on advanced science. The role and significance of the social sciences increase all the more under present-day conditions, when the complex and large-scale tasks of improving mature socialism are being resolved.

The Communist Party's Marxist-Leninist arsenal has been enriched recently with important ideas and general conclusions. Of paramount significance among them is the formulation of the concept of developed socialism. Considerable credit here belongs to Soviet scientists representing various spheres of social science, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted, however, science has unfortunately still not suggested to practice the necessary solutions to a number of important problems, solutions which correspond to the principles and conditions of developed socialism. The assistance given to the party by scientific institutions could be more thorough.

"We have still not properly studied the society in which we live and work," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said in his plenum speech, "and have not fully revealed its inherent law-governed features, particularly its economic features. It is therefore necessary sometimes to act empirically, as it were, using the very irrational trial and error method."

The work of some scientific institutions, both academic and sectorial, suffers from theoretical sterility, they remain penned in their own "dissertation" and group interests, and their research plans are petty. The slackness of party influence explains to a great extent the erroneous propositions and attempts at deviation from the fundamental principles of materialist dialectics encountered in some articles and monographs. It must constantly be remembered that any underestimation of the role of Marxist-Leninist theory or of its creative character, and any narrow pragmatic interpretation of its tenets, timeserving, or scholastic theorizing are fraught with grave political and ideological consequences.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum demanded that research be stepped up and that a resolute reorientation of scientific institutions and all social scientists toward the key tasks of improving developed socialism be ensured. Party committees and organizers of science should pay greater attention to questions of the planning, style, and method of research and the ideological education of scientific collectives and to increasing the efficiency of their work.

The party and the state expect economists, philosophers, historians, sociologists, psychologists, and lawyers to formulate reliable ways of improving the efficiency of production and study the law-governed features of the establishment of the classless structure of society, the internationalization of social life, the development of socialist people's power, social consciousness, and problems of communist education. There is an increasingly acute need for major research in the sphere of the political economy of socialism. Particularly topical are such questions as providing incentives for scientific and technical progress, improving the planning and management system, ensuring the priority of nationwide and state interests, improving distribution relations, the principles of scientific price formation, and much else. The fraternal socialist countries' experience must be studied attentively, evaluated, and generalized. There is a need for an in-depth analysis of new phenomena in international relations, in the development of world socialism, and in the world revolutionary process and of all aspects and facets of the general crisis of the capitalist system. The studies of social scientists must be expressed in practical recommendations and well-founded social predictions.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum paid paramount attention to the methodological aspect of research. Above all, that means a reliance on reality and a fuller consideration and revelation of the objective laws of social development. Scientific institutions must focus their efforts in a more flexible and timely way on the most topical questions, must skillfully apply the tried and tested Marxist-Leninist methodology of scientific research and must be concerned about the clarity of its world outlook.

A very important social function of the social sciences is to foster the new man and to mold communist convictions and a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in Soviet people. Social scientists are called upon to play a notable role in implementing the program outlined by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum for improving ideological and mass political work. Nearly 80 percent of specialist social scientists work in VUS departments. That is a great force. However, one still comes across teachers who read lectures from synopses that have yellowed with age and who avoid awkward questions. It is necessary to enhance the ideological influence of the teaching of social disciplines in educational establishments and to try to improve the quality of training of social science cadres.

Making the fullest and most effective use of the potential of the social sciences is a matter not just for scientists and scientific institutions. Local party committees, soviets, ministries, and departments must pay more attention to it, enlisting social scientists in the formulation and

implementation of plans for the socioeconomic and cultural development of regions and sectors, introducing the recommendations of science, and strengthening the material base of research. There are quite a few examples of fruitful creative cooperation between scientists and practical workers-- the joint work of the social scientists of the Moscow State University and workers of the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, of the scientists of the North Caucasus Higher Education Scientific Center and party committees in Rostov Oblast, and of institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department and enterprises in Novosibirsk. It is important to apply this valuable experience more widely.

The party believes that it is necessary to ensure a new, substantially higher level of ideological and theoretical work in the social sciences sphere and in the activity of our scientific institutions and of each scientist individually. There is a need for a decisive reorientation toward real and practical tasks and the new problems put forward by life. And social scientists are called upon to provide the party with effective assistance in resolving them.

CSO: 1800/1509

NATIONAL

SOVIET WORKING CLASS ATTITUDES TOWARD SOCIAL ACTIVITIES SURVEYED

Moscow RABOCHIY KLAS I SOVREMENNY MIR in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 83
(signed to press 2 Mar 83) pp 160-166

/Article by N.N. Burtyleva and E.V. Viktorov: "The Structure, Factors and Motives for the Socio-Political Activities of Soviet Workers"

/Text From a theoretical as well as practical standpoint one of the most important tasks of the social sciences is to study the socio-political activities of the working class and of all the working people of our country. It was emphasized at the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the activity level of the working people must be raised "in order for the Soviet people to live better from year to year, in order for their labor to bring them ever greater results and in order for our socialist system to reveal ever more fully its human essence and creative opportunities. "It is essential to have the further development of socialist democracy in the broadest sense, that is, more active participation by the working masses in the management of state and societal affairs."1

In numerous works Soviet scholars have examined various aspects of this problem; they have cited data on the growing activeness of Soviet people in the sphere of our society's political life, and they have studied its cause and effect relationships. At the same time, the level of scientific treatment given to the problems of social and political activity still do not meet the needs revealed in the practice of communist construction. This is largely related to the fact that the data on the participation of the working people in the management of social affairs usually is utilized as illustrative material but not as primary material to study the mechanism for drawing them into this process; in particular, inadequate attention is devoted to analyzing the structure, factors and motives of social activities.

Some of these problems are considered in the present article mainly on the basis of data from a special study carried out by one of the article's authors at Taganrog industrial enterprises (the Taganrog Metallurgical Plant, the Vibropribor Plant and the Taganrog Electrothermal Equipment Plant) in August-September 1982. Of course, strictly speaking, the material which was obtained makes it possible to elucidate only certain

aspects of the participation by all the workers studied in social activities. But inasmuch as the discussion concerns plants of the kind which serve a type of "advance post" of Soviet society, the data of the study which was conducted contribute as well to the study of the general tendencies in the development of social-political participation by working people under conditions of socialism.

It should also be kept in mind that the above-mentioned study analyzes primarily the fulfillment of societal obligations and does not treat other forms of social-political activities by the working people: participation in elections to the soviets of people's deputies, in production meetings, in various types of demonstrations, etc. In our view, societal obligations are the basic form of the Soviet people's activities in the management of state and social affairs; it is the form which corresponds most closely to the concept of "activeness," and for this reason an analysis of it is especially useful in studying the level, factors, and motives for socio-political activities. Of the total number of Taganrog workers questioned in 1982, 60 percent had permanent societal obligations and 17 percent had temporary (one-time) obligations. There is further evidence of the high level of social-political participation by the workers in these Taganrog plants in the fact that 36 percent of those questioned were members and candidate members of the CPSU. Indicators of this kind for the workers' socio-political activity levels are most often characteristic of major industrial enterprises. Comprehensive studies of the working conditions and way of life of the population in this major industrial city have shown that the proportion of social activists in the in the total worker population of Taganrog proved to be much lower: in 1967-1968 CPSU members and candidate members constituted 11 percent of the total, and 10 years later, in 1978, they amounted to 13 percent; those people with permanent societal obligations were (respectively) 24 and 29 percent, while those with temporary (one time obligations amounted to 15 percent on both occasions.²

Investigators have sometimes obtained higher and sometimes lower indicators for workers' socio-political activity levels in other cities and rayons, and at other enterprises. Among the workers at 12 Leningrad industrial enterprises who were questioned in 1976 in the course of follow-up research through the Man and His Work Program, 35 percent had elective societal work or had permanent societal assignments, 21 percent were fulfilling temporary assignments, while 44 percent did not participate in societal work.³ In contrast, more than 60 percent of Magnitogorsk workers questioned in 1976-1978 were members of various elective (party, soviet, Komsomol, trade union and other) organs.⁴

The data cited provide evidence--despite all of their variations that at the present stage large masses of workers have been drawn into active social participation; they are participating in the management of state and social affairs in one form or another. But another point is also obvious: a realistic evaluation of these processes and the discovery of unused resources for strengthening the social activity level of the masses requires a more profound analysis of these primary information, which describes only the external contours of the phenomenon under study.

Table 1

Socio-Political Activity Level of Workers Questioned at Three Taganrog Industrial Enterprises (in percentages)

	All Workers	Men			Women		
		18-29	30-49	50 and older	18-29	30-49	50 and older
Communists	36	28	62	66	9	16	24
Komsomol members	22	47	--	--	66	--	--
Non-Party Members	44	25	38	34	24	84	76
Those fulfilling societal assignments:							
---permanent	60	58	69	67	50	56	42
---temporary	17	15	21	21	14	14	21
---two or more assignments	14	12	15	17	10	16	11
Those having no assignments*	23	27	9	12	36	29	37
Those fulfilling permanent assignments							
---at their own enterprise	82	80	80	84	83	85	88
---at housing units	24	24	30	20	26	13	8
---in other places**	6	5	4	10	3	13	8

* The total amounts to more than 100 percent because some socially active workers carry out societal assignments in various places.

** In sponsored and other enterprises and institutions, in clubs and house of culture, in rayon and municipal organizations, etc.

In particular, attention should be directed to the fact that the overwhelming majority of societal assignments are carried out directly within the labor collective, at the work site (See Table 1). This is quite natural because the enterprise and the labor collective have always been the traditional and historical center and source of workers' socio-political activities. Less than one-third of the workers who have societal obligations fulfill them outside the enterprises (including those who have assignments at the work site as well): a large number carry them out at residential blocks, and a smaller number carry them out at various societal organizations in the rayon or city, at schools, etc. But these assignments, as a rule, are also delegated by the same labor collective where the respondents work. Workers' participation as building residents or block tenants and as parents of children attending schools or day care centers are less well developed. It is significant that fewer than 10 percent of the workers who were questioned during the 1978 Taganrog study and had societal assignments, fulfilled them at their place of residence.

It is obvious that a different relation between activity sites should be considered optimal in order for the working class to realize its role as a leading social force ("the social mind and social heart") in all

Table 2

Structure of the Socio-Political Activities of Workers Questioned
(in percentages)*

Type of Societal Work	All Workers	Men	Women
Organizers of societal work (secretary of a party organization, trade union organization, member of Komsomol buro, etc.)			
--at one's own enterprise	43	41	49
--outside the enterprise	5	6	4
Agitation work, propaganda for political and scientific knowledge (agitator, political information officer, propagandist, lecturer, group discussion leader, etc.)			
--at one's own enterprise	22	27	17
--outside the enterprise	22	27	17
Organization and management of production PDPS [Permanent Acting Production Conference] brigade council, public norm setting buro, personnel departments, etc.)			
--at one's own enterprise	5	6	5
--outside the enterprise	1	-	1
Work with children and young people (mentor, volunteer work in a day care center, school, ZHEK [Housing Utilization Office] children's playground, etc.)			
--at one's own enterprise	2	3	1
--outside the enterprise	3	1	5
Maintenance of public order (member of the DND [Volunteer People's Militia] a Komsomol operational detachment, a comrade court, etc.)			
--at one's own enterprise	4	4	3
--outside the enterprise	12	18	3
Cultural work with the masses (cultural organizer, volunteer leader of an amateur artistic group, etc.)			
--at one's own enterprise	2	1	4
Fitness sports and self-defense work (coach, volunteer leader of a section, etc.)			
--at one's own enterprises	2	2	3
Wall newspapers and house organs			
--at one's own enterprise	5	6	4
Improvement of services and environmental protection (member of a daily life committee,			

a services improvement facilitator, member of a building committee, active member of Environmental Protection Society, participation in the improvement of services and conditions of the shop, the building complex, the street, etc.			
--at one's own enterprise	0.5	--	1
--outside the enterprise	0.5	1	--
Representation in organs of state authority (people's deputies)	6	2	11
Other type of social activities	3	1	7

* The total is more than 100 percent because certain activists carry out two or more assignments.

spheres of the life of Soviet society: this different relation should result from a strengthening of the attention given to workers' societal activities outside the labor collective, activities which are assigned by the collective as well as activities which workers engage in where they live and at the schools and day care centers which their children attend, etc.

Information on which types of societal work they are engaged in (See Table 2) is also of great interest for an analysis of the socio-political activities of workers. A significant majority, nearly half of the worker activists who were questioned at three Taganrog enterprises are engaged in organizational work in party and public organizations. Another group of activists nearly as large consists of those who carry out mass agitation work and propaganda for political and scientific knowledge (44 percent); quite a large group of workers (16 percent) is engaged in maintenance of public order; 8 percent work in the public participation organs which have as their function participation in the management of production, and another 5 percent work with the people's control organs; 5 percent of workers are engaged in the upbringing of children and young people, and another 5 percent help to put out enterprises' house organs and wall newspapers 2 percent are engaged in mass cultural fitness and self-defense work; and another 6 percent of the worker activists who were questioned were deputies to the soviets of people's deputies.

A significant proportion of those attracted to active public activities will always be comprised of the organizers, who are members of party, trade union, and Komsomol committees and buro's, as well as other elective organs of public organizations.⁵ The functioning of these organizations serves as a very important precondition for the promotion of public initiatives by workers, kolkhoz members, white-collar workers, pensioners, students, and others. However, the ratio of those engaged in the organization of public work and these who participate in this work and who directly implement the principles of social self-government in various spheres of the life of society, can hardly be considered

satisfactory (even if it is taken into account that many members of elected organs also carry out other societal assignments).

The proportion of deputies among the workers questioned is significantly higher than the proportion of worker deputies in the USSR working class as a whole (6 percent and 1-2 percent respectively⁶). However, this would seem to be quite normal because it reflects the leading socio-political role of workers in the collectives of the major industrial enterprises.

At the same time certain disproportions are observed in the development of public initiatives by workers, especially in comparison with the distribution of replies from the workers questioned at the Taganrog enterprises to the question asked of them in the survey: "In your opinion, which of the types of social activities listed below should be given more attention?" On the one hand, many of the workers questioned were engaged in agitation and propaganda work or in maintenance of public order (approximately half of the respondents think that even more attention should be given to these types of public activities) but, on the other hand, public work in the spheres of child raising and youth activities, the improvement of public services, amateur artistic groups, the fitness movement sports and self-defense work is inadequately developed, while more than three-fifths of the workers questioned state that more attention should be given to work with children and young people than is given now, more than one-third think that work to improve public facilities deserves more attention, while one-fourth noted the need to develop public activity levels of amateur cultural group organizers, as well as organizers in the field of fitness, sports and self-defense.

The fact that fewer than one-quarter of the workers questioned emphasized the need to develop public management of production calls attention to itself. Unfortunately, this indicator correlates highly with the relatively small proportion of publicly-active workers who have been attracted to the work of the public organizations which have as their function participation in the management of production, although, of course, the indicator for the participation of Taganrog workers in the activities of these organizations-- 8 percent--is completely compatible with the indicator for the participation of workers in the material production sectors in the work of the standing production meetings.⁷ The replies obtained from workers during the survey with regard to the significance of public work, and with regard to motives for participation and reasons for non-participation in it (See Table 3) can be used to evaluate the level of socio-political activity which has been achieved by workers and to discover reserves to further strengthen this level.

In response to the question, "In your opinion, is public (societal) work necessary in general, does it bring real benefits?" an overwhelming majority of the respondents gave preference to the response, "It is necessary and brings obvious benefit," and fewer than one-tenth did not see any benefit in it. Consequently, the awareness of public activities within the workers' milieu is extremely high, and this means that significant reserves exist for drawing new contingents of workers into them.

Table 3

Value Judgments Made by Those Questioned about Public (Societal) Work
and Their Opinions About Motives for Participation and Reasons for
Non-Participation in This Work (in percentages)

Survey questions and possible answers	All Wor- kers	Men			Women		
		18- 29	30- 49	50 and older	18- 29	30- 49	50 and older
In your opinion, is societal (public) work necessary in general, does it bring real benefits?*							
Necessary, brings benefits	62	53	67	69	60	60	63
It is of some benefit	28	40	25	17	29	26	29
I do not see any particular benefit	7	6	5	12	8	10	5
Not necessary, brings no benefit	1	2	--	--	--	1	3
Did not answer	2	1	1	--	3	3	--
Why, in your opinion, do people perform public (societal) work?***							
I. They are attempting to make a personal contribution to the solution of social problems; the work is of benefit to society; the opportunity to influence the solution of important questions and to fight against inadequacies; the desire to give concrete assistance to people							
	47	46	52	54	40	45	51
II. Need for constant contact with people; community work expands one's field of vision; the desire to be well informed about events in the collective							
	42	39	39	35	50	41	43
III. Desire to gain authority with the management; the desire to be highly visible at all times; inability to perform one's production work well; the desire to improve one's material position and/or to obtain advantages for oneself or one's relatives							
	12	15	9	11	10	14	6
For which reason do some members of your collective not perform public (societal work?)***							
They see no benefit in societal work, they are disappointed with it	28	25	32	22	25	31	10
They are inattentive to people who perform societal work	29	31	33	36	22	30	8

Performing societal work is beyond their powers	17	13	18	21	13	13	45
Societal work does not increase the authority of those who perform it	12	14	13	14	9	13	8
There are no interesting assignments which they would like	23	25	17	24	29	21	29
No-one has given them assignments	18	15	14	12	25	22	21
They have other affairs which interest them	27	33	26	34	27	23	21
They do not have free time to carry out social assignments	34	31	37	21	42	31	32
There is no continuous monitoring of the fulfillment of social assignments	7	7	8	12	7	7	--
Shy personality	17	20	14	21	16	20	8
Other reasons	2	3	4	5	1	1	--

* Refers to the number of those questioned in each group.

** Refers to the total number of answers obtained in each group.

***Refers to the number of those questioned in each group. The total exceeds 100 percent because every respondent could indicate several answers (no more than three).

When we asked the question "Why, in your opinion, do people perform societal work " we were hoping to discover the structure and proportions of various motives for workers' participation in the life of society. All of the answers obtained were grouped according to the following principle: first group consisted of motive related to an understanding of the benefit of public work for all of society; the second consisted of motives related to the need for personal development as a member of the collective, and the third consisted of motives of an "instrumental" or generally selfish nature. The number of answers which made up the first and second groups is generally comparable and substantially exceeds the number of answers which belong to the third group; this also provides evidence of the significant opportunities for expanding the circle of those people who participate actively in the life of society and for increasing the extent of their participation.

Among the answers concerning the reasons why some people do not participate in public work, the statement about lack of free time received the most votes: 34 percent of the respondents. At the same time very many of the workers questioned related non-participation in community work to reasons which reflect inadequacies in the organization of this work of the efforts to attract to this work people who need more attention given to them: 17 percent of those questioned explain the passivity of certain people as a matter of personal shyness, and the same percentage explain it by saying that community work is beyond their powers, while 29 percent take note of the thoughtless attitude toward those who perform social assignments.

Twenty-three percent say that there are no interesting assignments which these people would like; 18 percent say that no-one has given them social assignments, and 7 percent say that there is no continuous monitoring of the fulfillment of these assignments. Many of the workers questioned link non-participation in public life on the part of the comrades in their collectives to the assertion that they have their own, more interesting affairs (27 percent of the respondents chose this answer); some of them do not see any benefit in public work or have become disappointed with it (28 percent), and finally, community work does not increase the authority or prestige of those who perform it (12 percent).

Differences in the conditions under which workers live and work, and in particular differences which are social in nature influence substantially the indicators of their socio-political activity levels, and their attitudes toward it; there are differences in motivation, for example, according to sex, age and family position, educational level, type of work and work seniority at an enterprise, etc.

Our survey showed, as have many other studies, that working men have been brought into the mainstream of socio-political activities at a significantly higher rate than women workers have (See Table 1). Permanent social assignments are held by 66 percent of men workers, but only 52 percent of women workers, and among women workers the number of those who have no social assignments is more than two-fold greater (33 and 15 percent). There are even more substantial differences between men and women in CPSU membership, which serves as an indicator of participation in the sphere of socio-political life: the number of CPSU members or candidate members is nearly 4-fold greater among male workers than among female workers (52 and 14 percent). Approximately the same ratio--but with lower indicators for the proportion of communists among workers--were discovered in the course of the above-mentioned comprehensive study of the labor and living conditions of the working people of Taganrog, which was conducted in 1978 (19 and 6 percent). And the general party statistics provide evidence that there were one-third as many women as men in the CPSU ranks in the late 70's.⁸

It is important to keep in mind that the proportion of women in the CPSU is growing continuously: in 1947 they accounted for 18.2 percent of all CPSU members and candidate members, in 1957 they amounted to 19.7 percent, in 1967 they amounted to 20.9 percent and in 1977 the figure was 24.6 percent.⁹ And in Taganrog, women in the late 60's accounted for 15 percent all those who fell in the sampling population of communist workers, and 10 years later they accounted for 20 percent. Nonetheless, the data which have been cited reflect an inadequate level of participation by female workers in the sphere of socio-political life.

For both men and women the years of social and production maturity (from age 30 to 49 in our survey) are the most active period for participation in community work. However, at every stage of the life cycle the gap between men and women grows: in the youngest group (18-29 years) the percentage of male workers who had permanent social assignments was 8 points

higher than for women in the same age group; in the 30-49 bracket the percentage was 13 points higher, and in the oldest age group it was 25 points higher.

Moreover, the community activities of female workers who have permanent assignments are less diverse. They are more related to the production collective; publicly-active female workers work in residential blocks only two-thirds as frequently as publicly-active men. And while the distribution of social assignments according to the place at which they are carried out differs little for men and women in the youngest of the age groups studied, these differences grow substantially in the middle and oldest age groups. Men's public work is more diverse in terms of its direction (that is, according to the object of the effort). There are relatively fewer men who work party, trade union, Komsomol committees and buro's, but more who conduct agitation and propaganda work, and who participate in the maintenance of social order, and in the work of producing house organs and wall newspapers. Female workers participate more frequently than men in the raising of children and work with young people, mainly outside of their own enterprises, that is, in a school, in a residential complex, etc., and in the organization of amateur cultural groups, but, as was noted above, these are the less developed spheres of public activity.

In general, however, women rate the value of public work as highly as men. The proportion of "sceptics" among them is only slightly greater than among men (See Table 3). Consequently, the social ideas of female workers not only do not serve as an obstacle to their socio-political activities but even contribute to raising the level of these activities. Instead, the relatively greater passivity of female workers, in addition to their heavy load of domestic duties, child care responsibilities and their generally greater (sometimes necessarily greater) orientation towards the family reflect weaknesses in organizational and educational work and are related to inadequate consideration which is given to the interests and needs specific to women.

For example, it is typical that when answering the survey question on the need to devote more attention to particular aspects of social activities, female workers put work with children and young people in first position (nearly two-thirds of the respondents checked this answer); further, to a diminishing degree their attention has been drawn to problems of maintaining public order, activities related to the improvement of public services, agitation-propaganda and mass-cultural work. Men also put work with children and young people in first place (although, it is true, with a lesser number of "votes" than given by the women), and then come the maintenance of public order, agitation-propaganda work, work in party, trade union, Komsomol organizations and public control activities. Given the fact that the attention of men and women is, in principle, directed along the same lines toward the various aspects of public activity, it is clear that women attach more significance to the raising of the coming generations, to amateur activities in the arts, and to the improvement of public services, that is, to the very types of public activities which up to now have not received the necessary development. Consequently,

increasing the amount of attention given to these areas of public activity will help to raise the activity level of working women.

An overwhelming majority of both men and women do not think that the motivation for public participation includes a great proportion of simple calculation, or desire to extract direct advantage from work for society, but women direct attention more frequently to motives related to the desire to be more firmly instated as members of the collective and to strengthen their position in it. But as female workers accumulate more social experience, the proportion of their numbers who are prompted to take up public activities by personal interests (both "high" as well as "low"), becomes relatively greater than the proportion of those who give preference to the desire to bring benefit to society (they amounted to 40 percent in the 18-29 bracket, 45 percent in the 30-49 bracket; 51 percent in the 50 and older category). This tendency is also characteristic of men however, it more pronounced in women (See Table 3).

To the question of what prevents women from implementing more fully their growing understanding of the link between public work and the general collective benefit, an answer can be provided with partial help from an analysis of the question: "For which reason do some members of your collective not engage in public (societal) work?"

In principle, the response structures for men and women on this question are not very different. Both groups cite lack of free time as the number one reason (33 percent of the men and 36 percent of the women answered this way, and 20 to 30 percent of both groups cited reasons such as lack of regard for people participating in social activities, disappointment with public work, the lack of assignment which would interest people, as well as a higher priority for their own personal interests. However, with women this group includes the opinion that those not participating in public work had simply not been given assignments by anyone (23 percent of the votes while for men this reason was cited by only 14 percent of those questioned. This difference is extremely symptomatic!

Undoubtedly the fact that the non-participation in public work by many women is motivated by objective reasons must not be lost sight of. For example, the 18-29 year bracket includes a particularly high percentage of those who cite a lack of time (42 percent), and the over 50 category includes many women (45 percent) who put the answer "Engaging in community work is beyond their powers" in first place.

In summarizing the data cited above and the conclusions drawn on the basis of these data, it can be said that the level of socio-political activities of urban industrial workers--the social nucleus of the working class and of all Soviet society--has achieved a high level under conditions of developed socialism. A significant majority of them fulfill permanent assignments, including some who have two or more assignments. The most active workers enter the ranks of the CPSU, which further stimulates their participation in the resolution of social and state affairs; and not

because of an "obligation to serve," but by virtue of a highly-developed interest in public life.

Opportunities for further increasing the level of socio-political activities among workers are far from being exhausted. In this regard, the problem of expanding the circle of people active in public life, especially among female workers, and the task of improving the structure of work for society is of great significance. In order to resolve these tasks in an optimal manner it is essential to do the following: improve the work with people, study their opinions and possibilities, and stimulate the inclination which a majority of people have to participate in the resolution of a broader circle of problems related to community life, a circle which includes more than the problems which they are resolving at their work sites.

FOOTNOTES

1. Yu.V. Andropov, "Speech at the 22 November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," *KOMMUNIST*, No 17, 1982, pp 21-22.
2. The workers, who made up the sampling population for these studies, which were conducted under the direction of L.A. Gordon and E.V. Klopov in 1967-1968 and 1978, were employed at enterprises which varied in size and type and came under various sectors of the national economy.
3. See: A.N. Alekseyev, "Social Problems in the Development and Effectiveness of Socialist Competition" in the book "Sotsial'noye i kul'turnoye razvitiye rabocheho klassa v sotsialisticheskoy obshchestve" *The Social and Cultural Development of the Working Class in Socialist Society*, Moscow, 1982, Part 2, pp 169-170, 175-176.
4. N.A. Aitov, "Sovetskiy rabochiy" *The Soviet Worker*, Moscow, 1981, p 78.
5. In 1977 the elective party aktiv amounted to 4.4 million people, or 28.6 percent of the total number of members and candidate members of the CPSU ("Knizhka partiynogo aktivista" *The Party Activist's Booklet* 1979, Moscow, 1978, p 31, p 49). In 1982 the elective trade union aktiv amounted to 8 million people or 6.1 percent of all members of trade unions ("Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. 1922-1982. Yubileynyy stat. Yezhegodnik" *The USSR National Economy, 1922-1982. Anniversary Statistical Yearbook*, Moscow, 1982, p 50.
6. In 1980, 986,000 workers were elected to the local soviets of people's deputies, given an average annual number of workers amounting to 78.83 million in that same year (See "Itogi vyborov i sostav mestnykh Sovetov narodnykh deputatov. 1980. Stat. sbornik" *Election Results and the Composition of the Soviets of People's Deputies. 1980. Statistical Collection*, Moscow, 1980, p 14; "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1980 g Stat. yzhegodnik" *The USSR National Economy in 1980. Statistical Yearbook*, Moscow, 1981, p 360).

7. In 1980 there were about 4 million workers in the PDPS, that is approximately 6 percent of all workers in the material production sectors (See KOMMUNIST, No 4, 1981, p. 75: "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1980," p 360.
8. See "Knizhka partiynogo aktivista. 1979" [The Party Activist's Booklet. 1979], p 337.
9. Ibid.

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8543

CSO: 1800/1404

NATIONAL

'IMPORTED' RELIGIOUS CULT SEEN AS 'INTELLIGENCE OPERATION'

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 July 1983 on page 6 carries an 1100-word article titled "The Junior Captain and the Governess" by V. Kassis and L. Kolosov. The article discusses the appearance of an adherent of the Unification Church in Moscow and her attempts to convert members of a small pre-existing religious cult in the USSR known as the "Jehovists-Il'inists" [Iyegovisty-il'intsy]. The authors characterize the Unification Church and its founder, Sun-Myon Moon, as a front organization for the Korean Intelligence Services. Moon is accused of planning an "anti-communist crusade" together with the Korean CIA, the members of which--according to the authors--may be distinguished from members of the American CIA "only in that the Koreans speak English a bit less fluently than their American counterparts." The authors identify an employee of the American Embassy as the main conduit of illegal "Moonist" literature. Her attempts to organize the Soviet sect into a "conspiratorial cell" are unsuccessful. In addition, the authors raise the question of the direct complicity of American Embassy officials and characterize the employee's activities as "more in the nature of espionage" than religious evangelism.

CSO: 1800/1490

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE MAKES REPORT AT GEORGIAN CP PLENUM

LD080920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] The results of the June 1983 Party Central Committee Plenum and the topical tasks of the republican party organization deriving from the plenum decisions and from Comrade Andropov's speech are being discussed at a Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee Plenum which opened today in Tbilisi. The report by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, laid particular stress on the role of the international education of working people in the spirit of the Leninist national policy of the party. The Georgian SSR, where people of over 70 nationalities live and work, is an evident example of the fruitfulness of this policy. The report emphasized the particular topicality of questions relating to improving further the style and methods of ideological and organizational work in rural areas.

CSO: 1830/351

REGIONAL

KAZAKH STATE, PARTY OFFICIALS DISCUSS ATHEISTIC EDUCATION

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 83 p 3

[Article: "Activate Atheistic Education"]

[Text] The problems of further strengthening atheistic education were discussed at a republican conference of party, soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol workers in Ural'sk. Taking part in it were the leading officials of a number of ministries and departments, the deputy chairmen of oblispolkoms, chiefs of the departments of propaganda and agitation of the party obkoms, the secretaries of the oblast trade-union councils and the Komsomol obkoms, as well as other responsible workers.

During the last few years many party and public organizations have activated their work with regard to atheistic education. A system of measures has been organized to ensure the effectiveness of scientific-atheistic propaganda, and organizers of atheistic education have been singled out. New Soviet holidays and ceremonial occasions have been implemented more extensively. Nevertheless, in a number of oblasts, cities, and rayons there are serious shortcomings in this very important work. There has been a failure to provide a systematic quality in scientific-atheistic propaganda. Measures have not always been reinforced by appropriate organizational work. There are problems in the training of atheistic staff personnel and in attaining good results from their activity.

The conference participants noted that in order to have a successful operational organization, it is necessary that we have a well-formed system of atheistic education in every city, rayon, and labor group. We must create coordinating councils on atheistic education everywhere. Atheistic organizers and agitators ought to be singled out in all the primary party organizations.

Among the important lines of activity with regard to atheistic education, emphasis was placed on the need to develop a differentiated approach to believers, to combine mass forms of work with individual forms, to ensure a high level and quality of lectures, reports, and interviews, to radically improve the training of atheistic staff personnel by means of a system of party and Komsomol political education, universities of Marxism-Leninism and people's universities, as well as at permanently functioning seminars for the ideological activists, VUZ's, and secondary specialized educational institutions.

Noted as being among the top-priority tasks are the problems of strengthening atheistic work among young people, the leading role in which belongs to the Komsomol organizations and the educational institutions, monitoring controls on the part of the local Soviets of People's Deputies and the plenipotentiary Council on Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers for the KaSSR over the observance of the legislation regarding religious cults. Mention was made of the necessity for purposeful work on the part of the juridical organs, enterprises providing everyday services to the population, housing and communal-service organizations, as well as other departments and organizations engaged in propagandizing and introducing into the daily lives of the working people new ceremonies and rituals. Particular attention was paid to further upgrading the level of scientific-atheistic propaganda, which is conducted by the organizations of the All-Union Society for Knowledge, cultural-educational and medical institutions, and the mass-information media.

Also underscored was the need to conduct sociological studies, the importance of further universal upgrading of cultural standards, raising the general-educational and professional level of the population. Along with atheistic propaganda, we must be more active in drawing the population into creative work in collectives. It was noted at the conference that the existing material base of the educational work, the presence of qualified ideological staff personnel, allows us to conduct scientific-atheistic propaganda on the level required by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Delivering speeches at the conference were the first obkom secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, M.B. Iksanov and the chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, G.M. Shestakov.

The conference participants visited labor groups and familiarized themselves with the organization of atheistic education. They studied the experience of conducting new Soviet ceremonies, holidays, and rituals. On the day of the conference's beginning in Ural'sk, the republic's first museum of scientific atheism was opened; its exhibits evoked a great deal of interest.

(KazTAG)

2384
CSO: 1830/295

REGIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF ASHKHABAD LABOR EXCHANGE DESCRIBED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by V. Orlov, correspondent, TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA: "Good Counselor; Report From Ashkhabad Municipal Labor Exchange and Population Information Bureau"]

[Text] In the republic's capital every year approximately 10,000 job slots remain vacant. The most deficient professions are machinists, gas arc welders, electricians, plasterers, secretary-typists, accountants and drivers. In a word, it is possible to find work one likes in accordance with one's needs.

But how can this be accomplished more quickly? In fact in Ashkhabad there are several hundred industrial, construction, transport, communications and other organizations and establishments. To go around to all of them and get answers to necessary questions from personnel departments wastes a great amount of time. Meanwhile, to resolve the job placement question in accordance with one's own desires is possible in a very few hours. At No 28 Lakhuti St. there is a building, above the entrance of which is a sign with the inscription: "Municipal Labor Exchange and Population Information Bureau." Visitors are received here from 9 in the morning to 6 at night.

Into the office of bureau inspector S. Borshchevskaya comes the next visitor. His family moved to the capital from the town of Shevchenko. By specialty he is a movie equipment operator and repair technician. In the place where it was suggested that he work, the salary is not satisfactory. And hence he came here for advice and direction.

Borshchevskaya quickly examined the card index and advised that he apply to one of the drilling expeditions. She named the average sum of guaranteed earnings. She gave the address but immediately warned him that the work required traveling. The conditions suited the caller.

Yuri N. visits the office. He has other requests. He is looking for what he calls interesting work. He has tried several occupations and doesn't like them. The inspector asked the visitor five or six questions and completed the registration form.

"Wouldn't you like to try the occupation of a lathe operator? The work is interesting, the possibilities for growth in a technical craft are limitless."

Yuri thought a bit and agreed. "Yes, please, that would suit me." Having received directions, he thanked the bureau inspector.

"People who come to us have various desires," the bureau manager A. M. Makhumedov says. "To some it is all the same where and with whom they work, as long as the pay is high. Others want to find work closer to home. A third group will want only the first shift, the fourth, to the contrary, will want only the night shift. And there are the typical 'rolling stones.'" Among the young people, many are looking for a technologically related job. And we try to give visitors exhaustive answers so that people might find their job quickly, and so that they might stay at the new position for a long time.

The bureau presents the following data as testimony to its effectiveness. In Ashkhabad from year to year the tendency is to shorten the period of job placement. While the average time spent looking for a new job in the republic is 25 days, in the capital it is 13.3. In the past year 10,127 persons applied to the bureau of which 8,720 received job placements.

This became possible thanks to the introduction of an experiment by the Kluzhskiy bureau. A record is kept on every industrial enterprise and construction organization. All the data on the requirements for the workers of one or another specialty, work regime, conditions, pay scale, dwelling allowance, etc. are collected in them.

This information is updated monthly. The bureau helped somewhat to improve the guarantee of a work force to enterprises. The advantage to the national economy is obvious. Labor resources are used more effectively. From year to year, the number of enterprises is growing which use the services of the bureau. While in 1980 there were about 300, now there are 456.

But let us return to the offices of the inspectors who are working directly with the callers. The manager of the labor exchange center, N. G. Mel'kumova often takes the most complicated, the most delicate job, the placement of workers with high qualifications in narrow specializations, specialists with higher education and minors. Here at this very moment sit a downcast woman and a sullen, morose youth. Nikolay N. quit his studies. He finished the 8th grade, attended the 9th grade for a few months, and suddenly announced to his mother decisively that he wanted to go to work and study at night school. No matter how much his mother persuaded him, he wouldn't listen.

"Well, let's try to help you," Nelli Gaykovna smiled. "What do you want to work at?"

"I want to become a driver."

"Then I advise you to become an apprentice in industrial transport union 3001. With time, when you become 18 years old, you may become a professional driver there."

It was obvious from the youth's face that he was happy with such a suggestion. And his mother was happy as well. Suddenly she grew worried. "But what if they won't take him? The administration would surely take an adolescent unwillingly."

"Of course they will accept him," the inspector said calmly. "We have a special quota plan. The administration of an enterprise does not have the right to ignore it. But, if in spite of it they place some kind of difficulties in the way, come to us. But I am certain that they will register your son without delays."

"We devote special attention to young people," A. M. Mukhamedov explains. "Bureau inspectors regularly visit enterprises. Such visits are especially frequent on the eve of the regular discharge of students. We verify the preparedness of enterprises for accepting young people, take an interest in the organization of technical training, work conditions, observation of labor regulations and the state of educational work with dropouts. At many enterprises in the capital, verified by us in the past year, the young people are creating good conditions for mastering a specialty of work. For example, the factories 'Ashneftemash,' 'Krasnyy molot,' a filature plant and sewing factory No 1 had prepared beforehand work areas and training bases, assigned industrial training instructors and experienced teachers.

"Another aspect of working with youth is professional orientation. We organize conversations with students of the 10th grade, tell them at what enterprises they may get one or another specialty. Using the information from schools, we send the graduates invitations. In August and September we are engaged in job placement for those leaving school, who are not entering higher or secondary training establishments."

Analytical work is undertaken in many ways similar to the sociological investigations. For example, reasons for the migration of the work force are studied.

"Having analyzed and generalized the reasons for the dismissal of those who turned to the bureau and those we placed in jobs in the past year," says the deputy director of the bureau, E. Z. Safarova, "we established the following: 25.1 percent of them changed the place of work due to dissatisfaction with the conditions of the work regime, 24.7 percent of newly placed workers were not satisfied with the pay rate, 13.8 percent were dissatisfied with the distance of the enterprise from their place of residence and 2 percent were dissatisfied with their living conditions and poor relationship with the management. Investigations such as these were undertaken by the bureau coworkers directly at the enterprises. Not long ago, for example, we visited a cotton factory, a sewing factory and the footwear production union '40 Years of the TuSSR.' They explained

specifically that for the majority of those intending to leave, the main reason was the problem of transportation. For those working on the second shift, it was difficult to reach home. The bureau prepared a plan for solving the problem for the city executive committee. Having examined this question, the executive committee is taking the appropriate measures."

In a word, the Labor Exchange and Population Information Bureau does very useful and necessary work.

12318

CSO: 1800/1038

REGIONAL

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS 'HOLY MARTYR' OF UNIATE CHURCH

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 24 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by O. Vovk: "Religious Instigators"]

[Text] The strained international relations caused by American imperialism at the start of the 1980's brought about a strengthening of anti-communist aggression by a whole series of subsections of the bourgeois superstructure, including clericalism. A specific place in this ideologic and political reactionary deceit against socialist friendship is also taken up by foreign Uniate remains who refused to accept the decision of the 1946 Lvov Synod about the abolishment of the Brest Union. Today they subsist in the West under a deceptive name--the Ukrainian Catholic Church (UCC).

In recent times, with the goal of inciting foreign Uniates and encouraging them to anti-Soviet activity, our country's enemies have been circulating false rumors about the existence of some sort of mythical "Catholic Church in catacombs" in the Ukraine, whose believers and clergy supposedly suffer harsh persecution.

Speaking and writing about "the Ukrainian Church" various anti-communists and be clerical-bourgeois press have in mind the former Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church of Western Ukraine. They attempt to present it, contrary to generally well known historical facts, as an "embodiment" of the Ukrainian people, insisting that throughout the ages, almost from the moment of Christianity's introduction into Kievan Rus', it "preserved" their spiritual culture, independence, spoke out against foreign enslavement, that "the age-old faith of the Ukrainian people is Catholic."

Sometimes things are even amusing. Thus, at one assembly of Basilians--monks of a Uniate order--there was an expression of "sorrow that members of the Basilian order in the Ukraine could not come (to the meeting--O.V.)". It is generally known that there are no such "members" and "order" in Ukraine. It is nothing but a deceitful way of spreading rumors about the existence of "a catacomb Uniate Church" in Ukraine.

Another time, an appeal was sounded to foreign Uniates to imitate "the holy martyr Yosafat" who is supposed to be "an example of love of the holy church."

Many similar inciting appeals could be listed. In this connection, it would be worthwhile to recall who created the ill-fated Uniate Church and why and who this "holy martyr Yosafat" was.

The second half of the sixteenth century was a difficult period in the history of the Ukrainian nation. Polish feudals seized a large portion of Ukraine's territory.

Lawlessness, a difficult economic situation and national oppression pushed Ukrainian workers towards a struggle against the conquerors. In 1591 a peasant-Cossack uprising under the leadership of Kosyns'kyi broke out in Right-bank Ukraine. The insurgents requested that the Russian government accept them as citizens.

The uprising's failure and Kosyns'kyi's death did not stop the Ukrainian people's struggle for national liberation. In the years 1594-1596 a new uprising spread through Rightbank Ukraine and part of Belorussia. At its head was Severyn Nalyvayko. Only by taking advantage of class differentiation among Cossacks was the Polish government able to subdue the armed uprising of Ukrainians and Belorussians with great difficulty.

Frequent uprisings forced the ruling class of noble-magnate Poland to look for ideological means to strengthen their rule in the conquered territories. In the Middle Ages religion provided this means, especially Catholicism. Trying to convert Ukrainians to Catholicism, noble-magnate circles strove to create favorable conditions to Polonize them on one hand and on the other, to hinder a union of the Ukraine with Russia since the Catholic faith would introduce religious quarrels in the mutual relations between Ukrainians and Russians.

Yet all efforts to plant Catholicism in Ukraine were unsuccessful. Only the upper ruling class changed to Catholicism. Peasants, Cossacks and city population held on to Orthodox faith seeing in it a symbol of spiritual independence from the conquerors.

It should be stressed that in its essence the resistance to Catholic expansion was a class struggle of oppressed masses against exploiters. This form of class struggle was caused by social-political and historical reasons. Catholicism was the religion of Polish magnates and nobility and also some portion of Ukrainian feudals and therefore was, as was noted by F. Engels, an ideology of ruling classes.

In these conditions the struggle against Catholicism and for the preservation of Orthodoxy had a progressive meaning; it was directed against the ideological support of ruling classes and thus served objectively the mutual friendship and union of Russian, Belorussian and Ukrainian nations. "...The expression of political protest under a religious covering," wrote Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, "is a phenomenon peculiar to all peoples at a certain stage of their development..."

Jesuits were invited to Poland to break the resistance against Catholicism. They proposed instead of complete Catholicism the introduction of a union,

that is, to unite the Orthodox Church in Ukraine and Belorussia with the Catholic Church. It was expected that the Orthodox would keep their rites so that it would seem to them that everything remained as before except for the fact that they had to accept the supremacy of the pope. This was to make the introduction of the union easier, making its first practical results less noticeable. Thus, according to Jesuit plans, the union was to be that inclined plane which pushed the Orthodox Ukrainians and Belorussians in the Polish state to complete Catholicism. The Union was designed as a bridge through which the Orthodox had to cross into Catholicism.

In October 1596 part of the upper class of the Orthodox Church betrayed the faith of their ancestors and signed a union with Rome in Brest. This was the emergence of the Uniate Church. The above shows that the claims of western clerics and Uniate-national remnants "that Catholicism is the age-old faith of the Ukrainian people" are unfounded.

The union was introduced with bloody violence. The means utilized by nobility and Uniates were described by a Russian resident Golembowski in a letter to a Polish primate: "Forgetting the fear of God they ride horseback into churches, shoot into altars and icons, tearing them and breaking crosses; they attack clergy and lay people in churches and kill them..."

Particularly noted for cruelty among the Uniates was Yosafat Kuntsevych, bishop of Polotsk. Lithuanian chancellor Lev Sapyeha characterized him in a letter as follows: "Not only I, but also others sharply condemn the fact that the Polotsk bishop has begun to act too cruelly in matters of faith and has become tiresome and repugnant to the people both in Polotsk and elsewhere."

Yosafat Kuntsevych's cruel treatment of those who did not want to join the union reached such proportions that even Polish state officials, being afraid of new uprisings, were forced to restrain him, reminding him of prudence. Sapyeha wrote to him: "I admit I also worked towards the union...but I never thought that you would draw people into it by such violent means..are you not aware of the complaints of the indignant people and their desire to accept Turkish citizenship rather than suffer such oppression?...Guiding yourself not so much by love of neighbor as by worldly vanity and personal advantage, by abusing your power and with your deeds...lighting these dangerous sparks which threaten all of us with destructive and deadly fire."

Desiring to serve his Roman and Warsaw masters well Kuntsevych continued to rage even more. He chained the Orthodox and threw them into prisons.

The "pious" activities of Yosafat Kuntsevych ended when rebellious Vitebsk citizens killed the hangman and, tying a rock to his neck, threw his body into the waters of Dvina.

And now this hangman, whose atrocities shocked even Polish aristocracy is pronounced "a saint" by the Catholic Church "for his apostolic efforts for the benefit of the Union."

Uniates abroad burn incense to Yosafat Kuntsevych, calling on emigre bigots to educate the young generation of Ukrainians abroad on his example so as "to evangelize at an appropriate time" the population of the Ukraine.

Yet their hopes are in vain. The Ukrainian people remember the traitorous activities of the Uniate hierarchy well and no foreign Uniate apologists will be able to justify the anti-popular, anti-Ukrainian essence of the Uniate Church, a creature and tool of foreign invaders.

9443

CSO: 1811/45

REGIONAL

DUSHANBE URBAN PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH POPULATION GROWTH

LD250926 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Dushanbe is preparing for its 60th anniversary. Its construction started in 1924. Tajikistan occupies first place in the country for population growth, which increases annually on average by 3.3 percent. Oriental wisdom says: Man's happiness and riches are in his children, but when it is a question of such a big city as Dushanbe the rapid growth of the urban population creates certain difficulties and poses quite a few problems.

N. Shorakhmanov, chairman of executive committee of Dushanbe Gorispolkom says:

"Today nearly 540,000 people live in Dushanbe. A big city understandably has big problems. In the past few years a lot has been done. New residential districts have grown up, new streets, cultural establishments. [shots of multistory buildings, one story houses] But we still have quite a few unsolved problems. The main one is the low rate of building of housing and social and cultural and consumer facilities. The main reason are lack of building space and of course, funds. There is a deficiency of 30,000 student spaces. The same situation exists in the children's pre-school establishments. At present urgent measures are being taken to correct the situation. Recently the general plan of the city to the year 2000 was completed, envisaging development of a building base, a 50 percent increase in building of housing and social, cultural and everyday amenities. New quake-proof housing will appear, new parks, squares and highways. The architectural aspect of Dushanbe city will improve."

CSO: 1830/351

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